The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,020 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L	SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th June
M	AUSTRALIA	3651	600	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
*L	CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
—	ZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L	D. NOAH	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M	ROHILLA	3600	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L	KAISAR-I-HIND	3325	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—	SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L	PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M	CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th ,,
*L	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—	ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2599	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	21th ,,
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3342	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg rules.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.
BORMIDA	4,000	9 h July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4270	600	25th June.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

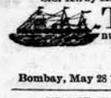
J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 17th June



THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 23 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 23rd June 887.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

7th June 1887

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamer, without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVER LINE s.s. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW via Karrachi with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
"Maciver" Line.

Bombay, 8th June 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 17th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 11, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12 6	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12 6	0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12 6	0	BORDEAUX	10 12 6	0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8 7	8	PETIT MEDOC	13 8 7	8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0 10	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0 10	0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0 12	0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0 12	0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0 15	0	CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0 15	0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0 18	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0 18	
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following :—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,,	190
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,,	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,,	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

THE CHOICEST, MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanancy that is so much sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ERSKINE'S BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from Cold.

Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit.	30	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21	0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	17	8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24	0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY**** Specially adapted for medical use.	61	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	36	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** A very choice and matured spirit.	32	0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * A sound and good peg Brandy.	28	0
REACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	22	8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dumpy Levels.
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Mounted Drawin Papers.
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Tracing Paper
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Sundries.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
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Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld, BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4-feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture nd erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlow" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE.

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 Do.	,, 5-0.	7 do.	,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam-Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port-Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings	
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.	
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings ,,	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.	
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.	
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings ,,	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.	
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHALLENGE!

OUR SPRING CROP
NEW SEASON TEAS
FROM COL. HAWES' GARDEN

CANNOT BE SURPASSED
BY ANY OTHER TEAS IN INDIA.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congon, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT:

Teas not approved after a fair trial may be exchanged or returned.

THE TALK OF POONA.

THE FASHIONS AT SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN for the POONA SEASON selected by Mrs. Southwell in Paris and London.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER S.S. MALWA.

THE Perfection of a smoke, whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. and 3-30 p. m. respectively.

By Order of the Chairman,
J. LEASK,
Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th June 1887.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Badham, Pile and Co., Ld. will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 15th June 1887, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1887.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1887.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 15th June 1887, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,316 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
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Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
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NOTICE.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees Ten (10) per Share for the year ending 31st December 1886 is declared and made payable on and after SATURDAY the 18th day of June 1887, at the Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd instant on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, No. 2, Dalal Street, 11th June 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE night train service of trains between POONA and KOREGAON has been ABOLISHED, On and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, trains will run between Poona and Miraj as under, viz. :—

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.			
Stations.	3rd Class only.	1st, 2nd & 3rd Class.	3rd Class only.	Stations.	3rd Class only.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	3rd Class.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A. M.	A. M.	NOON.
Poona ..Dep	..	8-15	12-40	Miraj ..Dep	..	4-30	12- 0
Nejuri .. ,,	..	10-58	3-15	Sangli .. ,,	..	5-10	12-35
Satara Road... ,,	...	2-50	7-13	Karad.. ,,	..	9- 5	4-30
Koregaon... ,,			A.M.	Koregaon... ,,	8- 0	12- 5	A.M. 7-19
Karad .. ,,	? 40	8-25	7-33	Satara Road... ,,	8-3	12-40	..
Sangli .. ,,	10-41	6-19	..	Jejuri ... ,,	12-25	4-49	..
Miraj ..Arr.	2-20	10-30	..	Poona ...Arr.	2-50	7- 8	..
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P. M.

These Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th June 1887.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Sun.	Punch.
Graphic.	Queen and Ladies' News.
Home News.	Reynold's Weekly Newspaper.
Illustrated London News.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Saturday Review.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	Sporting Times.
Overland Mail.	Tit-Bits.
Penny Illustrated Paper.	Truth.
Pictorial World.	Weekly Despatch.
Public Opinion.	Weekly Freeman.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

EXPECTED SHORTLY
JUBILEE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" have obtained her Majesty's gracious permission to produce Angelis' famous full-length State Portrait of the Queen, painted last year, and now at Buckingham Palace. This beautiful Picture will be presented with the JUBILEE NUMBER of the "Illustrated London News" to be published in June.

The Jubilee Memorial will include a carefully written

MEMOIR OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
By G. BARNETT SMITH,
and
Illustrations of the Chief Events in her Majesty's Reign and Life.

It will be enclosed in an elegant appropriately designed Cover.

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THE ROYAL JUBILEE
Will be fittingly commemorated by the Publication of
A SPECIAL NUMBER
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And the number will be Illustrated by a large Collection of Choice Engravings descriptive of events and circumstances of the Queen's Life and Reign.

TWO LARGE PORTRAITS
OF
THE QUEEN.

One Printed in Colours, and representing her Majesty at the present time, and the other as she appeared in the year 1837, will be presented with this Number.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies Can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A DISPENSARY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gunbao Lane, Fort, the property of the late Dr. Burjorjee Ihrahjee deceased, the same consisting of a dispensary with medicines, surgical instruments, dispensary and household furniture, &c.

Property on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with Lady's folding step and foot boot. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1887.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FERNS.—One hundred and fifty varieties SINGLE PLANTS or in duplicate, the largest Stock in India to select from. T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.—New Spring Crop TEAS and Immense REDUCTION in PRICES. Price List on the front page double column.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

EVERY BODY that came on Saturday to see our new Breakfast Set of 40 pieces for Rs. 7-4? only said how could they be made for that price! All things Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ITALIAN Ham, Bacon, Sausage, Mortadella Hamsin tins, Thorn Fish, Anchovies, Stock Fish, Pickled Herrings, Dry Mushrooms, Italian Confectionery at The FRESH ITALIAN STORES.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, for the Season, P. Vuccino's House, furnished, 8, Staff Lines, Poona. Apply to F. VUCCINO and Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, at the same rates as charged to Members, the Co-operative Stores. W. J. ESSAL

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, the Co-operative Stores, Limited, at Meadow Street, Fort, and Cumballa Hill, Bombay. W. J. ESSAL

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, for all Groceries, Household Sundries, Wines, &c., the Co-operative Stores, Limited, Bombay. W. J. ESSAL

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, for Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.; choice Manillas just to hand, Co-operative Stores, Limited. W. J. ESSAL

THE INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL and Instruction Society's High School for Girls, Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at 10 a.m.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, An ORGANIST for St. John's Church, Secunderabad. Salary according to qualifications. A good opening for a competent man. Apply Revd. C. H. L. WRIGHT, Chaplain, Secunderabad.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived. Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price, Rs. 8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE,—A Consignment of Wright and Butler's Reading Lamps and Cooking Stoves. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

A FRESH Consignment of Brown Windsor Soap in 7lb. boxes of 48 tablets, at 2-8-0 per box. COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

WANTED,—THREE RUBIES from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 each, must be Burmese and perfectly Flawless.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 360. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAR SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply to *Dufter Askeara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 300, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Mujid.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen who se services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

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AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by "Watson," of Lowestoft.

A Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, belonging to Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to DR. H. COOK.

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A second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE.

And some new Gram and Grass Machines.

Apply to
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Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

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Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

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WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts.....Rs. 70
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LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
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Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.
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Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

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Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.
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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
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Travelling Suits	25 0	to 28	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0	to 35	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0	to 50	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4
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Best Oxford do.	,,	5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	,,	5	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	11 8	to 25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6	8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	13	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8
Navy Ribbed Cotton	pair	3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30	8
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6	8
Kid Glove Lined		4	0
Warm Mufflers		2	0
Travelling Caps		4	8
Best Tweed Hats		4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6	2
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0	10
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Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1	0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	30	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40	0
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Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8	0
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Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	from	25	0
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Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 30	0

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	from	5	0
Overland Chairs		4	8
Despatch Boxes		20	8
Elder Down Pillows		8	8
English Feather Pillows		8	8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round,	from Rs. 2-8 to	8	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3	8
China Grass Slippers	from Re. 1-0 to	1	8
Morocco Slippers		3	8
Brown Leather Slippers		2	12
White Canvas Shoes		5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2	12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2	8
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows	each	1	8
Resais or Quilts	from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1	8
Sponges	from	1	8
Sponge Bags		1	3
Rug Straps		1	8
Leather Purses		2	0
Sovereign Boxes	from Rs. 3-8 to	4	8
Razors, ready for use		2	0
Shaving Brushes		2	0
Nail Brushes	from	1	8
Tooth Brushes		0	8
Hair Brushes		4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10	8
Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2	0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	from	10	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.		6	8
Vulcanised India-rubber Travelling Baths		15	8
Waterproof Coats		9	8
Air Pillows		6	8
Air Cushions		6	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. M. SMITH and Co., Strand.]

NOTICES

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 13th June, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, in Church-Gate-Street, Fort, for the purpose of conferring the special Resolutions passed on the 25th May, 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors
ARDESHIR NOWROJEE GUZDER,
Manager.

Bombay, May 25, 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Mujid, Bombay.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June 1887, at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Church Gate Street.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand.

Drawings may be seen at the office of the Company between 11 a.m., and 5 p.m., and copies of form of Tender, conditions of contract, and specification of works can be obtained from the Company's office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1887.

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HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe .....per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... ,,	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... ,,	0 10
Gunpowder ..... ,,	0 10
Souchong ..... ,,	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Outacamund.

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East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... ,, 2-12 ,,

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET
BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

BEFORE Colonel Le Touche, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day (Friday), Mr. P. Tobin appeared to proceed with his action against Mr. Baggallay, of the Southern Mahratta Railway, for defamation of character. Mr. Roughton appeared as Mr. Tobin's legal adviser, and Mr. Baggallay was again represented by Mr. Burder.

When the Magistrate had taken his seat, Mr. Burder stated that his client was unable to attend the Court to-day. He was most anxious to be present, but was very sick. He (Mr. Burder) only stated what he had seen with his own eyes; and he could assure his Worship Mr. Baggallay was not able to attend.

His Worship: We might go on with Mr. Tobin's witnesses, and you might reserve cross-examination until he can attend.

This course was agreed upon and the case proceeded.

The plaint was as under:—"I am informed and believe that Mr. H. C. Baggallay did, subsequent to October last, at Poona, make statements injurious to my character with reference to the sale of a horse to him, imputing to me unfair conduct in such transaction, stating among other things that I had taken him in, or words to that effect, and on other occasions made similar imputations calculated to injure my character and reputation, and I say that he has committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law."

Mr. Roughton, in opening the case for the complainant, said that it arose out of a horse transaction between the two parties. Mr. Tobin bought a horse from a dealer in Bombay for Rs. 550 and expenses. He sent it to the Poona Show, where in October last it was awarded a first prize. From this it would follow that it must have been in every way perfectly sound and good, for it was a well-known fact that an inferior animal could not obtain a prize, as every competitor had to be examined by two veterinary doctors, and passed.

Mr. Burder disputed that.

Mr. Roughton: Very well. But, he continued, it did not matter; the dispute did not arise until after that. Mr. Tobin did not care to keep the horse himself, so he placed it in the hands of Messrs. Orr and Heerjeebhoy for sale. It was advertised in the Poona papers, in consequence of which shortly afterwards Mr. Tobin received an intimation that Mr. Baggallay wanted to buy horse. Mr. Tobin received a letter from Mr. Baggallay, asking to see the horse, stating that he wanted it for his wife to ride, and asking if he could guarantee it to be thoroughly quiet, as his wife was very timid. Mr. Tobin replied that he would not like to guarantee it, but that it was one of the quietest Walers he had ever had. As a result of the negociations, Mr. Baggallay bought the animal for Rs. 700, after having had the animal on trial. He tried it on two separate days. After Mr. Tobin had received his money, he received a letter from Mr. Baggallay on the 18th October as follows:—

"When I was trying 'Percival' with a view to purchase, the only exception I took to him was that he looked old, but your man assured me several times that Mr. Anderson, the veterinary surgeon, had recently examined him, and had certified him to be 8 years old. So I was satisfied. I am now told that this is not correct, and that Anderson did not say anything of the kind. Will you kindly let me know? Believing your man's statement that the horse was 8 years old, I took without further question, as I was not particular, as I told you, about breeding or quality, my only object being to get a quiet horse for my wife, and as Orr and Heerjeebhoy told me your lowest price was Rs. 700, I did not raise any question about the price. As I certainly would not have given Rs. 700 for an old horse, and only did so by trusting to your man's statement, I am going to propose that you let me off my bargain, as you told me I might have any trial I liked, which I did not take advantage of, as I believed your man. I do not think the horse is worth, I think, I consider he is only worth Rs. 400 or Rs. 500; but of course his value is what you can get for him, and if you can get Rs. 700 he is worth that to you. I would not suggest a reduction in price, but that I have been told by several people you are willing to take Rs 500 for him. If this is so, and if you do not wish to take the horse back, you will not mind my asking you to reduce the price to Rs. 500, which I consider his full value. I have purposely not yet taken him to any veterinary surgeon, as I thought that if you wished to have him back again you would prefer to settle it with me direct. If it is true that you were and are still willing to take Rs. 500 I will keep the horse. If not, it would be useless for you to take him back. Of course if Anderson, after examination, did pass him as 8 years, I have been misinformed, and think he is quite worth Rs. 700, and must ask you to excuse my having troubled you about it, but I want to settle the matter amicably."

In reply to this, continued Mr. Roughton, Mr. Tobin wrote: "Dear Mr. Baggallay,—I got your letter of yesterday. This is all I know about the affair. I desired Orr and Heerjeebhoy to sell the brown gelding for Rs. 700, as I did not care to have any trouble about the matter myself. I next heard from them that they wanted the horse, and told my servant to take him. I then had a note from you saying you had seen the horse, adding all I want to know is whether the horse is perfectly quiet under all circumstances, if you can safely recommend the horse for a timid lady to ride I will buy him. To this you have my reply. You next called to see me, and told me pretty much the same as you had written. I said I believed the horse was perfectly quiet, and that you could have any trial, but that it was difficult to say of any horse that he would suit a timid lady. You further said that you understood Mr. Anderson had looked at the horse, I said yes, and that he had said his legs showed signs of work. You said you had remarked that, but did not mind as long as he was perfectly quiet. You never said a word about his age, and from what you had said I concluded you did not want a young horse. I never knew until I got your letter that you had asked my servant about the horse's age; nor did I know he had made any statement to you about it, which he had no authority to do; indeed, I should not have expected that you would have asked him, as Orr and Heerjeebhoy, who had the sale of the horse, were the persons to apply to, and if they had referred to me I should have told them to inform any purchaser that he could show him to a veterinary surgeon. As far as I know, Mr. Anderson never said the horse was 8 years old. It is not true that I was willing to sell the horse for Rs. 500; the lowest price I offered him for was Rs. 700. I do not know the horse's age, as I only bought him a few months ago here in Bombay for Rs. 550; but he must be a sound, useful horse, having been, as you know, awarded first prize at the late Show at Poona. Under the circumstances I shall certainly not take the 500 for the horse, and on the other hand, though I did not care in the first instance, whether you bought him or not, I naturally do not like to have the horse returned to me after you have kept him a fortnight or more. I do not think you have any rights in the matter, but as you tell me you received a wrong impression (through your own fault, be it said, in referring to a native servant), I will take what the horse cost me, landed in Poona, which would be, say, Rs. 600, or if you prefer it I will refer it to a third person to say what shall be done. What I want is to avoid trouble and correspondence. I am writing to my servant for an explanation of the statement you tell me he made, as to Mr. Anderson's opinion of the horse's age. I can only think you misunderstood him."

Mr. Baggallay then wrote: "I was a fool to take the word of a native about the age of a horse, but, as you say, the only point I cared about was to get a quiet animal. I did not want a young horse, but at the same time I did not intend to buy a patriarch...I knew the horse was sound enough to carry a lady without running away, coming down or kicking up...As you say the horse cost you Rs. 600, I do not ask you to sell him for less, so I will accept him at Rs. 600."

Mr. Roughton, continuing his address, said that his client then thought all was at an end, but some time after this Mr. Tobin heard that Mr. Baggallay had alleged that he had been "let in" by Mr. Tobin. Mr. Tobin wrote to Mr. Baggallay on this, and in reply the latter denied that he had ever made use of such words. Mr. Tobin thought no more about the matter until some time afterwards, hearing similar reports he wrote to Mr. Baggallay again, and again Mr. Baggallay denied the accusation. Being assured, however, that such expressions had been used by Mr. Baggallay, further correspondence ensued, which finally led to these proceedings.

Mr. Tobin called, said: In August 1886, I bought a horse from a dealer in Bombay for Rs. 550 and commission. After riding him in Bombay for some time, I brought it to Poona and exhibited him in the Show in the hack class in October last. He obtained first prize, and I then put him with Orr and Heerjeebhoy for sale. He was advertised for sale in the Poona papers. Soon after I had a letter from Mr. Baggallay inquiring about the horse. I sent a reply to him saying that I did not like to guarantee any horse being sufficiently quiet for a timid lady, but he was one of the quietest Walers I had ever had, and he was welcome to any trial. Subsequently he had, an interview with me at the Club. He came to my room. I had scarcely known him previously. He asked me pretty much the same questions he had asked before, and I answered much in the same terms. He said that he believed Mr. Anderson had examined the horse, and I replied that he had, and that Mr. Anderson had given it as his opinion that his legs showed signs of work. Mr Baggallay replied yes I have remarked that, but don't mind so long as he is perfectly quiet. I asked him if he would like to see the horse again, and have another trial. Next day, I believe, I sent the horse up to Mr. Baggallay's house, and shortly afterwards my servant returned saying, "Sahib liking the horse very much." I believe that the servant also said, "Sahib has ridden the horse himself." A few days afterwards, the horse was delivered and payment was made to Mr. Jeejeebhoy. I was never asked as to the age of the horse. Some time afterwards I received a letter from Mr. Baggallay—about the 18th October,— to which I sent a reply, dated 20th October (quoted above). To that letter I received a reply from Mr. Baggallay in which he accepted his offer to take Rs. 100 off. In December, I heard that it was reported in Poona that Mr. Baggallay said I had "stuck" him with a horse. I never authorised my servants to say that Mr. Anderson had examined the horse, and said it was 8 years old. I never knew that he had said anything about the horse's age, nor did I know it until I heard what Mr. Baggalay said. Consequent upon this rumour I wrote to Mr. Baggallay, under date 25th December, to which I received a reply, dated 5th January. I then replied to that, but the letter appeared to be without date. I took no steps at the time, because I had no proofs, and Mr. Baggallay having denied having said so. Subsequently, in April last, I heard further rumours of the same sort, and those were of a specific character. In consequence of that I wrote to the defendant asking for an immediate explanation. To that I received a reply, dated 9th, in which the accused again denied the offence. I sent an answer to this also, in which I gave the words which had been repeated to me. On April 17th, the accused again wrote saying, he had said "It is bad enough to lose one's money without being troubled with lawyer's letters afterwards." I then made further inquiries and Captain Hanwell told me that the accused had made an allegation similar to that with which I taxed the accused. As I could get no satisfaction I took these proceedings.

Lieutenant Pearce, Dublin Fusiliers, said: I was present at the mess of my regimant on an occasion when Mr. Baggallay was present. I do not remember the exact date. He was dining with Lieutenant Horrocks of my regiment. I heard a conversation which then took place at the table. It was a general conversation on the subject of a horse bought by Mr. Baggallay from Mr. Tobin. It was a tale related by Mr. Baggallay about this horse. I remember him saying "It is bad enough to be let in over a horse," and then some words as to "lawyer's letters" followed. The impression produced on my mind was that Mr. Baggallay thought he, had been let in by Mr. Tobin. I did not believe that Mr. Tobin had let him in, and came to no conclusion, for I thought I would like to hear the other side of the question. The imputation was such that, had I not heard a satisfactory explanation from Mr. Tobin, it would have lowered him in my estimation. In consequence of this he heard Lieutenant Ruth observe, "How about your pal Tobin now, Mainwaring? Nothing more was said.

Mr. Burder would cross-examine Mr. Pearce now. He had been a member of his present regiment for eight years. He could not say that there were any other guests present that night. He could not say whether the occurrence was in April or May, nor would he swear who was sitting next to him on that night. He did not know who sat on the other side of Mr. Baggallay, nor yet at the end of the table. Nobody beyond Baggallay expressed any opinion about this horse transaction that he remembered. He did not take the slightest interest in the conversation. It was very distasteful to him, and he tried not to listen. But he heard what he had stated. Some conversation took place afterwards with regard to Mr. Tobin affecting his character. He would swear that Mr. Baggallay did not say that he (Mr. Tobin) or Mr. Tobin was not the individual who told Mr. Tobin of this matter. He had never heard the matter discussed subsequently until the proceedings were commenced, or until he was spoken to about it on one particular day. He was then asked by Lieutenant Mainwaring. He had heard that the case was likely to come on. He had heard it canvassed within the last month or two at night. He had only spoken once to Mr. Tobin on the subject. He had only met Mr. Tobin once since this occurrence. Mr. Tobin bought a horse for him on the 3rd January, and the horse was perfectly sound until about a fortnight ago, when it went lame on the part of a servant. But it was now quite sound. His Colonel really bought the horse. Mr. Tobin was present. He was present at the requests, but he did not know whether the Colonel and Mr. Tobin were great friends. He did not know the Colonel's secrets. He was asked by a brother officer as to what was said. He never believed that Mr. Tobin had let Mr. Baggallay in, so Mr. Tobin's character had not suffered in his estimation by reason of Mr. Baggallay's remarks. He had always avoided discussing it.

Re-examined: Substantially the words he had given were the words which were used.

By his Worship: He had never heard the whole history of the transaction until now. He knew the conversation was about Mr. Tobin, and he concluded they were talking of Mr. Tobin having let Mr. Baggallay in, not his butler. In no case should he have considered Mr. Tobin's butler was referred to, though he was said to have stated that the horse was but eight years old.

Mr. Roughton here suggested that as Mr. Baggallay was now present in the Court that he should be called upon to plead.

This course was objected to by Mr. Roughton, and Lieutenant Mainwaring, also of the Dublin Fusiliers, was called. He remembered the accused dining at their mess. (Mr. Burder: It was on the 1st April, an appropriate day.) He heard Mr. Baggallay speaking about the sale of the horse, but he could not remember his exact words. In fact he remembered only receiving an impression from what Mr. Baggallay said, which led him to reply: "Well you are the scapegoat to prove the rule." He had previously said "It is all very well to say things behind a fellow's back, but nobody can be produced who can truly say that Mr. Tobin has taken them in about a horse." This was in reply to a remark made by another officer, and it led Mr. Baggallay to make the remark he did, and he told some story about a horse, but he remembered none of the details. The impression produced on his mind by the accused's previous remarks was that Mr. Tobin had in some way acted dishonourably. He then heard a brother officer, Mr. Rath, ask, "Well, how about your friend Tobin now, Mainwaring?" Subsequently, at the bachelor's dinner party, he turned round to Mr. Tobin, who was present, and said, "Oh, who is this you have been robbing now?" He said this in a joking way.

Cross-examined: He believed in this way he was the means of letting Mr. Tobin know what had been said. He did know whether he said, "Who have you been robbing now," or "over a horse." He had no intention at the time of repeating private conversation which took place in the mess, nor would he have done so had he foreseen the result. So far as he remembered, Mr. Tobin said, "I will send you up all the correspondence, and you can judge for yourself about it." He certainly never believed that Mr. Tobin had robbed anybody; and between the dinner and the mess and the bachelor's dinner he had thought nothing about the matter. He had thought no worse of Mr. Tobin for what was said. He did not remember a single defamatory expression made use of by Mr. Baggallay on the night in question.

Re-examined: The remark certainly had a tendency to lower Mr. Tobin in his estimation though it did not lower him. It led him to observe to a brother officer, there are two sides to every tale.

By his Worship: He was vice-president at the mess dinner that evening, and Mr. Baggallay was about three places down.

Captain Hanwell, Aide-de-Camp, said he remembered a conversation with Mr. Baggallay about a horse he had bought from Mr. Tobin. Mr. Baggallay introduced the subject. It was after October. He could tell the exact date by referring to his diary—perhaps Mr. Baggallay could remember himself.

Mr. Burder objected to this. The information was as vague as it could possibly be.

Mr. Baggallay: It was the 12th of December at the General's house.

Witness: No, it was not at all. It was at the house near to Mr. Baggallay's offices. Continuing, he said that the accused asked him if he knew the horse he had bought from Mr. Tobin. He said it was unsatisfactory, and that Mr. Tobin had "struck" him with it, or "let him in" with it. He did not tell him the story of the transaction, nor did he say that Mr. Tobin offered to return him Rs. 100, or to refer the matter to a third party. He mentioned nothing of any correspondence he had had with Mr. Tobin upon the subject. He was led to believe that Mr. Tobin was guilty of sharp practice. He did not take it for granted, though at the time it did create a bad impression. But it had since been cleared away by Mr. Tobin's version.

Cross-examined: This was the first time he had heard of the story. He remembered nothing of discussing it at the General's house. Mr. Baggallay had asked him about that, but he did not remember it. He dared say a conversation did take place on the 9th January. He could tell from his diary, but he certainly thought it was earlier than that. He believed he had told Mr. Baggallay he was a fool for letting himself be taken in. By "struck with a horse" he understood Baggallay to mean that Mr. Tobin had by misrepresentation led Mr. Baggallay to pay more for the horse than it was worth. He told witness that Mr. Tobin's butler took the horse, and made the false representations which were made. He did not remember Mr. Baggallay saying he had no legal claim against Mr. Tobin.

Mr. Burder here applied to the Magistrate to dismiss the case. Not one single defamatory word had been proved, and he asked his Worship whether it were possible for him to formulate a charge on the evidence which had been given though the case for the prosecution was now ended.

The Magistrate said he could not decide upon that point until he had referred to his notes, but he would do so on the following day. An adjournment was then made.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

JUNE 11.

The hearing of the case Tobin against Baggallay was resumed to-day. The Magistrate put questions to the accused which, together with his answers, are given below:—

Q. Did you buy a horse from Mr. Tobin, and if so when?—A. Yes, in last October, and shortly after the Horse Show.

Q. Did you hear any conversation in the Dublin Fusilers' Mess or elsewhere about the matter?—A. I have had conversation, as stated by the witnesses, at the Mess, Colonel Flood's house, and the house of the General, and also at Colonel Lindsay's.

Q. Did you on any of these occasions make use of any language imputing to him unfair and dishonourable conduct?—A. No; but I will qualify that, for I said to Captain Hanwell at dinner at the General's, that it was difficult to believe that Mr. Tobin was not aware of what his servant had told me concerning the horse's age.

Q.—Did you on any occasion say that Mr. Tobin had taken you in, stuck you, or that it was bad enough to be let in without being bothered by lawyer's letters?—A. No; I never used the wood "stuck" in my life; but I did say at the mess of the Fusiliers that it was bad enough to lose one's money without receiving lawyer's letters besides.

The Magistrate then enquired of Mr. Tobin, who was to-day unrepresented by Mr. Roughton, whether he would wish to address the Court to show why the case should not be dismissed.

Mr. Burder: I object to his addressing the Court at all. It is for me to make a speech, if any one.

His Worship: There is no occasion for that.

Mr. Tobin: I would ask you, Sir, to allow me to address the Court, for I would like to show why the case should not now be dismissed, and in what manner a *prima facie* case against the accused has been made out.

Mr. Burder: It is not competent for the prosecutor to get up and attempt to make a further statement than what has already been made. He has no power.

Mr. Tobin: He has not only the power but the right, and the case cannot be dismissed without what I have to say being heard.

Mr Burder: I object to your being heard. If you are I shall go on with the case *ad infinitum*. The proceedings should never have been taken, and we ask that the case be dismissed now. If there is anything more to be said on Mr. Tobin's behalf, we will go on with the case now.

Mr. Tobin: If your Worship is willing to hear me, I will proceed.

Mr. Burder again objected. They had heard quite enough of one side; but even that one side had shown quite sufficient reason why the case should be dismissed. The evidence of witnesses for the prosecution was quite sufficient justification for this.

Mr. Tobin: As plaintiff, I wish to show the reasons why the case should not be dismissed. A case has been made out upon which I think the Magistrate can frame a charge.

Mr. Burder: Unless it is dismissed we will proceed in the ordinary course. We can't have any more *ex parte* statements.

His Worship: I consider a *prima facie* case has not been made out. I will give my reasons for so deciding. But before doing so, I would like Mr Tobin to say what he may wish to say.

Mr. Tobin: I would like to show what the evidence means.

Mr. Burder: It is for the Magistrate to say what the evidence means. After once a plaintiff has given his evidence his mouth is closed.

His Worship (to Mr. Burder): Will you address the Court as to why a charge should not be framed, and then we shall get Mr. Tobin's remarks in reply.

Mr. Burder then proceeded. In the first place he said that to constitute an offence under the clause referred to in these proceedings it was necessary that either directly or indirectly words should be used or should tend to lower the moral or intellectual character of the person against whom the words were used, or to injure him in his calling. It was impossible for any one to say that Mr. Tobin's character had been reflected upon, or that such words as might have been made use of had tended to injure him in the estimation of anybody. To the accuracy of the statement Mr. Tobin's own witnesses. Certainly they could have done him no injury in his calling. He did not know what Mr. Tobin's calling, in this case, might be. It referred to horse dealing, so that in this particular case it might be said to be horse-dealing. Certainly, Mr. Tobin would not maintain that his reputation as a solicitor had been damaged because he happened to sell a horse which went lame immediately afterwards. How could he say that he had suffered. Did he mean that he had suffered as a solicitor, or as a gentleman who bought and sold horses. In neither capacity, he contended, had Mr. Tobin suffered. Then the next thing he noticed was that Mr. Roughton in his opening speech had remarked that either by verbal statement, written or verbal, or by suppression of the truth had Mr. Baggallay given a wrong impression concerning him, for on more than one occasion had Mr. Baggallay suppressed the whole facts of this case. This was most unjustifiable thing to say in an opening speech when no attempt whatever was made to substantiate it.

Mr. Tobin: Captain Hanwell's evidence proves it.

Mr. Burder denied this, and remarked that Captain Hanwell was absolutely muddled as to what words had passed, or when they were passed. No doubt it would be a very unpleasant thing for him to be placed there and confess that he had repeated what he had heard at his General's dinner table. All that Mr. Pearce could remember was that Mr. Baggallay said he had been taken in. As to all the other conversation which led to this he was quite oblivious. He said he did not know anything about the matter at all except that from something which was said he was led to impute unfair dealing to Mr. Tobin. Mr. Mainwaring had no recollection whatever of conversation, therefore he was unable to say there was any *suppressio falsi*.

Mr. Tobin: Mr. Baggallay never said anything about the offer to refer to a third party, or to the remission of Rs. 100. This was a suppression of full and actual facts of the case. Such a suppression was wholly unjustifiable.

The Magistrate: Captain Hanwell says he saw the correspondence, and then found that Rs. 100 had been remitted.

Mr. Burder: Any how, I can show that Mr. Hanwell knew the whole facts of the case in December last, and spoke to Mr. Tobin about them within ten days from that date.

Mr. Tobin: That is not the case at all. Mr. Hanwell never spoke to me at all about it.

The Magistrate: But his expression was the same as yours in your letter—"stuck."

Mr. Tobin: That may be, but it is not the result of communication.

Mr. Burder, continuing, said the minds of the witnesses seemed to be in an utterly chaotic state of emptiness. Mr. Hanwell professed that his diary contained entries of the dates. Doubtless that volume would be able to give them some information as to the latest betting; but he did not think it necessary to call for its production. The whole evidence was as blank and unsatisfactory both as regards dates and specific words as could possibly be. Mr. Pearce was the only one who swore to the exact words of which the accused was said to have made use. He did not say that what Mr. Pearce said was untrue. But he had heard it over and over again, and had come to the conclusion that he had heard Mr. Baggallay use them. He did not remember a single word of the conversation, except three words which happened to tell against Mr. Baggallay as unfavourable to Mr. Tobin, and that had prejudiced his mind against Mr. Baggallay. He was asked, so were the other witnesses, whether the words made use of made an unfavourable impression in their minds respecting Mr. Tobin. If it did. What did the impression matter? He doubted very much as to whether the witnesses' minds were competent to form any really sound opinion upon anything except upon the joys of this life. If Mr. Tobin would buy and sell horses he must not be thin-skinned, but must expect to be cricitised, and those who dealt in horses and to state things of him just as they would of other horse-dealers. They could not expect people to buy horses—particularly people who did not understand much about them—with their eyes shut, and then if it turned out badly or went lame, to say, oh, it is a very good horse indeed. It surprised him very much indeed to find that a man like Mr. Tobin should be as thin-skinned about this particular transaction, and he thought that as Mr. Roughton had almost let slip, the action was brought not so much to punish Mr. Baggallay in any way, but for what he had said, as in order that it might have the effect of preventing random statements blackening his character. If they were only random statements which had been made there would have been no necessity for the proceedings. Other things must have been said by other people, and it was not to stop their particular statements, but other statements that they were taken, and Mr. Baggallay stood there as the scapegoat to answer for the transgressions of other people. He hoped, however, that they would never have either in Poona or Bombay such another case coming before the Court, or of private dinner table talk being repeated in public. If it were they might have the whole of Indian society before the Court. Mr. Baggallay never objected to pay for his experience. He knew he must creep before he could walk, and no doubt he would remember the words by Mr. Jorrocks, who says that a purchaser has need of a hundred eyes, the seller only one. That lesson had been taught in this particular case. Mr. Tobin had been unfortunate with another horse before this, and when this one went lame no wonder he should have made the remark which he admitted having made. It was very unfortunate that they should be brought there to pander to the taste of an idle population, and to put in the newspapers matter which would make them enjoy their breakfast at the expense of somebody else.

Mr. Tobin then replied, remarking that the proceeding had, contrary to Mr. Burder's idea, been brought for the sole purpose of punishing Mr. Baggallay, if the evidence had been sufficient, for making the imputation he had—also to put the public in possession of the real circumstances attending the case. If any other allegations or statements had been made, as Mr. Burder suggested, he certainly had never heard of them, or he would have taken proceedings. But Mr. Baggallay had made false insinuations or statements which did come to him. Mr. Burder had remarked that Mr. Roughton let slip some information, but it was the other way. Mr. Burder had just admitted that when Mr. Baggallay found his horse go lame, he wanted to return it. The correspondence, however, would show that no complaint had been made of this. He (Mr. Tobin) never said one word either as to its age, breeding or quality. The only point on which Mr. Baggallay took hold was a statement, which he said his butler had made, but which his butler denied as to it being passed by Mr. Anderson, who said it was eight. It was simply, because it was lame—from an injury to its shoulder which he saw himself—that he was led to turn round in a most unbecoming manner, and to try to get out of his bargain. He (Mr. Tobin) heard the horse had gone wrong; therefore, rather than make any money out of it, he let him have it for the amount it cost him—a hundred rupees less than that paid. He gave Mr. Baggallay the option of referring the matter to a third party. But Mr. Baggallay was too wise for this; he gave him all credit for his wisdom. He knew that a third party would have told Mr. Baggallay to keep his horse and himself his money, that Mr. Baggallay had not a leg to stand on. He (Mr. Tobin) was led to believe that Mr. Baggallay was satisfied, but he made statements which for the time being damaged him in the opinion of his friends.

Mr. Burder: He has not injured you? Mr. Hanwell said if he had not heard the other side it would have done, and the other witnesses did not believe it from the first. In which way has he injured you?

Mr. Tobin continuing said that he had injured him as a gentleman and a man of honour, and that affected him as a solicitor.

Mr. Burder: He has not injured you in your calling. You cannot be a gentleman by calling.

Mr. Tobin further remarked that if Mr. Baggallay were taken in, it was his own fault. He never made one objection to the horse, and he believed that if he had chosen to say that the horse was quiet enough for a timid lady to ride, he would have completed the purchase there and then. He had no desire to treat with Mr. Baggallay. He placed the horse with Messrs. Orr and Heerjeebhoy, and they should never have given up the name of the owner. Concluding, he hoped that the Magistrate would frame a charge against the accused for his malicious and uncalled-for remarks. He had certainly injured his character by letting it go forth from his mouth that he had sold him the horse by misrepresentation.

The Magistrate: Perhaps Mr. Baggallay's remark referred to your butler?

Mr. Tobin: He imputed to me conduct which will clearly injure my character. He attacked me behind my back in a cowardly manner, and I ask you to frame a charge against him on the evidence already before you. It is just as bad to say I took him in over a horse as to say I picked his pocket.

His Worship shortly afterwards read the judgment. Reviewing the evidence he drew attention to its contradictory character and its want of corroboration. The case for the prosecution, he said, had not been helped by the three witnesses. Had two or any of these witnesses given the subject matter, or even the greater portion of the conversation which had in their presence taken place, it would have enabled the Court to judge whether there was any foundation for the impressions such as they received, or the inferences drawn by them, and it would also have enabled the Court to consider whether they were correct, and in such case the Court would have been justified, perhaps, to clear up the matter, in framing a formal charge against the defendant. For these reasons I do not consider that a *prima facie* case has been made out. I therefore dismiss it, and discharge the accused.

SWINDLING A JEWELLER.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey concluded the case in which the Eurasian named Meneses *alias* George Watson was charged with cheating Gommul Jethmul, a jeweller, in Hummum Street, out of a gold bracelet and chain, valued at Rs. 249, on the 28th February. Mr. Superintendent MacDermott prosecuted.

His Worship said, in disposing of the case, that he had carefully considered the evidence given and the plea for defence, and he had not the least doubt in his mind that the accused did cheat the jeweller in the way that the witnesses had deposed to. He had also not the least doubt that the accused did go to the complainant's shop, and did make the representation that he had been directed by Mr. Olivant to select some jewellery from him, and that on the strength of that representation the complainant delivered the jewellery. He was further convinced that the accused did go with the ornaments to the Municipal office and was not seen again till he was arrested. It was a clear case of cheating, and his Worship was sorry that it was not the first time that the accused was in serious trouble. His previous offences, and the fact of his previous conviction of two years at Ahmedabad had been admitted, and his Worship regretted that he had to take that into consideration, and inflict a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

There were other charges against Meneese, but on the expression from his Worship that under the circumstance it would not be necessary to proceed with them, they were withdrawn.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN TREASURY.

It is strange that the native Associations pay no attention to the agitation organized by the Uncovenanted Civil Service, with a view to further weakening the Indian finances. The agitation is so strong that we should not be surprised at the usually indifferent Parliament, doing something or other to the permanent injury of this country. The question we now allude to, is one which has reference to the pension and leave rules of the Uncovenanted Service. The members of this service claim that their pensions should be paid in sterling and not in Indian money. Our principal grievance now is the exchange, and if the claims of the service be admitted, the Indian Treasury will have annually to pay a round sum of money to which, according to the opinions of their own advocates, the members of the Service are not entitled. Luckily the Secretary of State for India is averse to the proposal. But that is no reason why the Indians should remain silent on the subject, which interests them so deeply.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

The *Jame-i-Jamshed* is of opinion that the Government of Bombay would please the native community by appointing a Parsee to succeed Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as Magistrate of Police, after the latter's retirement from the Bench. The *Jame* puts forward the name of Mr. Hormusjee Jehabhoy as the most likely one to give satisfaction to all classes of natives. Mr. Hormusjee, says, the writer, has some sort of claim to the post, even as much, as he had acted on several occasions as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at considerable pecuniary sacrifices.

THE EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Gazette* rightly expresses surprise at the absence of any anxiety on the part of the native public on the question of the extension of Bombay. All the properties in Bombay belong to natives. They are the principal sufferers from scanty accommodation. The natives will be the principal gainers by the establishment of lungs, gardens, esplanades, gymnasia, play-houses, &c., on the improved system. And yet the same community hold back from taking any share in the question. The *Gazette* attributes this to inexperience of the natives in questions affecting the extensions of large cities. Our own opinion is that the apathy can be attributed to other causes. The committee, for instance, appear to be indulging in a long sleep. They do not conduct their business publicly. They shrink with inclination to include leading natives in the controversy. We do not know how many natives have been asked to send in replies to the questions. On the other hand, the native public are not quite sure of the nature of the report which this committee will send in to the Government. The general belief is that the committee will pay more attention to the comforts of the European population. Of course, this want of trust is a sort of injustice and insult to the committee. But somehow or other the native public cannot get rid of this idea that the committee sees through the eyes of a handful of Europeans. We do not see why this feeling should prevail, but it is true nevertheless that there is a pretty fair admixture of self-convenience in the controversy which is conducted by our English friends.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE ALIBAG LIFE BOAT.

How fares the Duchess of Connaught's Life-Boat Fund started by Mr. Sinclair of Kolaba? There would seem to be some misapprehension as to its scope, it having been remarked that the service is exclusively for the benefit of Europeans. Up to two years ago, we believe, it was more useful to large ocean-going vessels, but was then reformed at Mr. Sinclair's suggestion, so as to be of greater service to Asiatics. But even if it were otherwise, we would be ashamed to ask for a man's birth certificate before helping him in danger. The question of race is irrelevant to the business in hand. With the example of Calcutta sitting in sackcloth and ashes, Bombay ought very soon to make up the Rs. 6,000. Perhaps the Port Trust might contribute. For, though Alibag is beyond the port limit, the Trustees have an interest in the safety of ships and the protection of crews and passengers entering or leaving the port of Bombay. Then, there are the owners of coast line steamers and merchants and traders dealing with coast towns and beyond. We will not insult those worthies with an appeal *ad misericordiam*. They are business men, and we ask them to do this part of their business.—*Indian Spectator.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Chanda (s), from Coast and Calcutta. Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; Sir Oswald (s), Cardiff; and Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Dunbar (s), for Marseilles; Malwa (s), China and Australia; City of Venice (s), Liverpool; and Merka (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Maulkins Tower (s), for Genoa, Torredel Annunziata, &c.; Cleveland (s), Port Said; Co. of Clare (ship), San Francisco; Lopanto (s), Hull; and Pandora (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Giava entered, and the s. s. Dunbar, City of Venice, Malwa, and Cleveland left the dock yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Toolsey Bhimjee, living at Hunooman Lane, on Saturday evening last was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from a severe wound on the right side of his head, four inches in length, alleged to have been caused on Thursday last by diving down the Mahaluxmee tank whilst taking a bath there. The patient is at present in a critical condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Chowpatty, touching the death of Kooshna Bagoojee, a cart-driver, aged 35 years. Deceased on Friday last sustained a severe sprain to his neck while carrying a bale of piece-goods on his head unassisted, and died from its effects yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by carrying a bale of piece-goods without assistance.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the above Society during the week ending 4th instant:—Horses—Lame, 7; sores on chest, 1; sore collar, 4; broken knees, 1; sent to Pinjrapole, 5; pony, 1; Bullocks—Lame, 10; sore neck, 24; tumours on neck, 6; emaciated, 6; sores on body, 5; sore on legs, 1; overloaded, 3; goading, 1; sent to hospital, 1—total 76.

GAMBLERS.—Rustomjee Dosabhoy and seven others were on Saturday charged at the instance of Inspector Roberts, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with keeping a common gambling house at 4th Street, Khetwady, and with being found gaming therein with dice and money on Friday afternoon last. They were all convicted; two of the accused, on admitting previous convictions for a similar offence, were fined Rs. 25 each; another was fined Rs. 15; four others were fined Rs. 10 each; and the remaining one was fined Rs. 2.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Mahadeorao Bapoojee, aged 40 years. Deceased was a law agent and lived at Dongree. At 4 p.m. on Friday he came home drunk, and immediately afterwards went out. The same evening a *pugree* and coat, which the deceased had worn, was found lying on the steps of the Baboola Tank. Yesterday morning his dead body was found floating in the tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Emaum Shaik Hussein, aged 21 years, a calassee, who lived at Khara Talao. He was very much addicted to drink. On Friday afternoon he was found by his brother lying in an unconscious state in his room, who removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he regained consciousness and stated that he had taken of 2½ tolas of opium, purchased from an opium-vendor at Bhendy Bazaar. He died from its effects at half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict was returned that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

MR. FROST'S PAPER ON "TALKERS OF SOCIETY."—Mr. R. H. Frost, on Friday evening, read a paper entitled "The Talkers of Society," at the weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was, considering the state of the weather, a fairly large and an attentive audience. In his paper, which was rendered very interesting and instructive, Mr. Frost dealt with all kinds of conversationalists, the "hyperbolist," the "egotist," the "monopolist," the "moth," the "slanderer," &c., and treated the various heads of his subject in a masterly manner. A short discussion followed the reading of the paper, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Frost.

A DISORDERLY PORT TRUST PEON.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey convicted Rama Rowjee, a Port Trust peon, on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The charge being proved, his Worship remarked that it was highly reprehensible that a Government employé, as the accused was, should be knocking about the streets of Bombay drunk and behaving disorderly. He thought that the matter should be brought to the notice of the man's superiors. Mr. Superintendent Brewin said it was unusual to do so, but if his Worship directed it would be done. Mr. Crawley-Boevey observed that it would be very desirable, and fined the accused Rs. 3.

A METHOD IN HER MADNESS.—An old Mussulman woman, named Rahimatbee, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, by Inspector Fido, with the theft of a shawl. The woman went into a house in the native town, and seeing a boy lying asleep covered with a sheet, she took it away. The boy feeling cold at once cried out, and his father awaking pursued the accused, who ran away. She was subsequently arrested while hiding in a neighbouring house. In the prisoner's dock the old woman, who the police stated was old an offender, pretended to be mad, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

REUTER'S financial telegram from London of yesterday's date reports a recovery in Stock Exchange prices as unaccountable as the previous decline. Consols had recovered ⅛ to 101⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅛ to 103. Bar Silver was again 1-16d. per oz. lower at 43⅞d, and in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper a decline of ⅛ is advised.

The quotations for Seeds show a partial advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed via Cape and Poppy Seed via Canal. Wheat comes flat with a fall of 1d. per cental in Liverpool prices and 9d. per quarter in No. 2 Club to arrive in London.

A very steady tone seems to have taken something like permanent possession of the Liverpool Cotton market, in which a large spot business continues to be done, particularly in Surats, of which the sales yesterday were 2,500, out of a total of 12,000 bales, while to-day they are put at 2,000 out of 12,000. Prices are unaltered both for ready Cotton and arrivals, but we hear of business being done in occasional parcels of Bombay growths at considerably above the official figures.

In New York yesterday ready Cotton was unchanged, August 14, October deliveries 8 points higher; to-day August is further 5 points up, while October has lost 3 points. The interpretation of these diverse movements is no doubt to be found in the favourable character of the Bureau report regarding the New Crops checking the advance for October, while the speculation in a probable scarcity in August is as strong as ever. The precis of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's June report, as telegraphed by Reuter, is "that the average condition of the crop in the ten Cotton States is 96 9-10 per cent., which is the highest on record since 1880. The acreage under cultivation has increased 1 per cent. Good beginning but does not insure good crop. The caution conveyed in the last sentence must we fancy be read as a hint that the crop in reality is not all that that such an unusually high figure of condition should mean, as after the past two seasons there is little risk of people basing their calculations on June indications. The Summer months, as it has often been said, make the crop but the Winter gathers it, and the following figures of the past five years show how little of a guide the condition in June may be to the ultimate outturn:—

	June Condition	Crop.
1887	88·7	
1886	96·9	6,375,000 bales (about)
1885	92·	6,550,000 "
1884	87	5,670,000 "
1883	86	5,714,000 "
1882	89	6,992,000 "

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. Since last Friday the visible supply has only decreased by 40,000 bales, so that it is now 3,000 bales over the same date last year, but the Liverpool spot stock has been diminished by 40,000 bales, bringing it to 236,000 bales more than twelve months ago, the decrease in the corresponding week of 1886 having only been 11,00 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	1,000	32,000	4,000
" exports to U. K.	2,000	71,000	18,000
" " Continent ..	3,000	10,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,185,000	5,232,000	4,684,000
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,539,000	2,791,000	2,279,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,665,000	1,667,000	1,373,000
" Stock in the Ports	323 000	444,000	386,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds ..	2,181,000	2,177,000	2,179,330
" " Surats	69,000	524,730	465,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	879,000	617,610	932,520
" London	20,000	17,000	23,000
American Afloat	20,000	104,000	39,000
East Indian "	177,000	128,000	97,000
	1,105,000	891,610	1,091,520
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	5½d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ..	4 3-16d.	3½d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1¾d.	15-16d.

An extremely quiet market prevails here, no purchases for export having been reported to-day. For the mills we hear of 300 bales Dhollera having been bought at Rs. 184 to Rs. 187 and 200 bales Comptas at Rs. 165 per candy. Nominally prices are unchanged all round.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but firm at unaltered prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay during Friday were:—

Cotton	3,766 bales.
Wheat	71,990 cwt.
Linseed	11,578 "
Rapeseed	10,405 "
Gingelly	5,073 "
Poppy Seed	2,612 "

FREIGHTS maintain their steadiness in quite a wonderful way. Another steamer is reported to have been fixed for this month's loading at £1-5, and engagements continue to be made for July loading at £1-7-6 for leading ports.

PIECE-GOODS.—Reuter gives us to-day the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to the leading Indian ports during the month of May. With the exception of Twist the totals are larger under every head—especially to Calcutta—than previous private advices had led people to anticipate, and would appear to show that there is a larger under-current of business going on than surface indications indicate.

	May 1887.	April 1887.	May 1886.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons .... yds.	24,650,000	34,000,000	47,350,000
Coloured Cottons.. "	4,250,000	4,900,000	3,450,800
Printed Cottons.. "	5,850,000	5,950,000	8,950,000
Twist .. .. lbs.	800,000	1,000,000	1,250, 00
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons .... yds.	73,250,000	68,500,000	88,850,000
Coloured Cottons.. "	8,050,000	6,60 ,000	8,850,000
Printed Cottons.. "	4,500,000	2,800,000	7,350,000
Twist ..... lbs.	950,000	1,050,000	1,300,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons .... yds.	8,900,000	6,900,000	10,450,000
Coloured Cottons.. "	2,350,000	1,750,000	1,350,000
Printed Cottons.. "	2,400,000	1,850,000	2,300,000
Twist ..... lbs.	70 ,000	85 ,000	1,100,000

	For 5 months 1887.	For 5 months 1886.
Bombay only—		
Plain Cottons .... yds.	201,400,000	237,300,000
Coloured Cottons.. "	21,050,000	24,650,000
Printed Cottons.. "	30,100,000	58,250,000
Twist ..... lbs.	6,400,000	7,050,000

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little business doing to-day, but in spite of that and the continued downward tendency in Silver in London the market keeps remarkably steady. This is more especially the case for future delivery, Credits which for delivery after 15th instant are negotiable at 1s. 4 29 32d., being the same for July, and Bank Bills for next month are only 1-32d. under the ready rate. We quote for Tuesday's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 25- 2d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Francs 3 months' sight...	1·78½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 102 for Fours and-a-half and Rs. 97 5-8 for Fours.

SHARES are firm. In Banks there is a demand for Bank of Bombay at Rs. 770. Nationals have improved to Rs. 112. Mills are firm. Oriental and Queen have advanced Rs. 2½, Connaught and Coorla Rs. 5. Empress are Rs. 10 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ex	770
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do	860
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do	810
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do	11
Hong and Shang. H. Corporation ...	10,000	100	all	17½ do	252
National Bank of India	37,500	125		5 per	112
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R 5 per cent. stock		4100	..	4116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..		4100	..	4101

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
rince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	250	8,	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,00		500	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company			100	Rs. 5	98
Apollo Trading Co.			500	...	300
Assurance Cotton M'anfg. Co. ltd	1,0	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd.			all	Rs. 2	370xd
Bo. Cotton M'f'g Co. Ltd.			500	Rs. 25	310
Bombay United		1,000	1,00	Rs. 37	835
Barar M'g. Co., Ltd.	2,750			..	155
Central India S. & W. Company		3,000	500	Rs. 25	800
New Comet		3,000	125	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.		4,000	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mill		840	500	Rs. 2	580
Coorla Mills		1,300	1,000	Rs. 30	515
City of Bombay Shares		500	1,000	Rs. 60	780
Dhun Mills		1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	935
Empress S. & W. Co.		1,50	50	Rs. 2	600
Framji Petit M'g. Co.		1,25	1,00	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills		2,00	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills		1,000	1,00	833	700
Hinguphat Mill Board		700	5	all	97½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co		700	1	50	Rs. 30	830
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.		40	50	1,00	Rs. 2	480
Indian Manf'g Co. Ltd.		50	1,0	500	Rs. 8	1,320
James Greaves Mills		100	50	1,00	Rs. 2	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..		1,340	50	5	14-5-7	410
Jewraj Bhalloo handkish		1,800	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1055
Khatao Mackunjee ..		750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	833
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ltd. ...		1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 760	700
Madras United		8,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	136
Mahalukshmi		500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 140	2,660
Manockjee Petit ...		650	1,00	1,00	..	575
Managon Spinning Co		2,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,185
Moraice Goculdas ..		5,000	250	75	Rs. 8	1755
Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulburga		1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
National Spinning....		2,400	100	..	9 p.c.	765
Nalgaum Cotton Clean		900	1,00	1,00	..	425
Ning Co., Ltd.		,000	1,00	100	...	55
Narayen Cotton Mills		600	1,00	1,00	..	203
New Great Eastern ..		1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	765
Oriental		3,725	625	625	Rs. 25	517½
People of India S. & W. Company		..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.		000	500	500	..	72
Queen Spinning		800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 80	847
Ripon		641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co..		1,50	1,00	100	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. ..		1,716	500	500	Rs.	337
Solapore Mills		678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,12xd
Spondee 'a		600	1,00	1,00	..	610
Southern India		1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ltd.		1,212	250	25	..	220
Victoria Mills		600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & M Company		1,200	600	1,00	Rs. 0	620
Lakhmidas Khimji & W. Co				1,000	Rs. 40	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	1,000 / 700	200 / 200	200 / 1	10 / p.	170 / 130
Badhan Pile & Co. Ltd	4,000	100	1	..	135
Bapty Co., Ltd.....	125	2	1	nil	85
Barton & Co., Ltd.	000	0	1	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500			10 3-4p.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ltd. ..		50	1	2 3-4p.	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	500	50	50	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	000	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	10	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,	1,0	7 p.c.	2075
Do. (3rd Issue)....	2,000	0	1	10s. 5	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds				34	100¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	1	1	..	14 NI.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ltd.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Joyer & Co., Ltd.	500	1 0	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	1			10½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	2	2	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ltd.	50	250	250	...	250
Kemp & Co. Ltd....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	341
Marcks & Co., Ltd. ...	4,000	100	10	6 p.c.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	1	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.		1,500	1	10		104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..		5,000	20		Rs. 5	103
Oriental Loan Association		5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ltd. ..		1,000	150	10	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.		6,000	100	100	Rs. 10	320
Phillips & Co., Ltd. ..		4,000	1	10	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ltd....		1,000	1	1		80
Telephone Co., Ltd....		10,000	10	1		74
Treacher & Co., Ltd. ..		2,000	50	75	Rs. 100	1125xd
Thacker & Co., Ltd. ..		1,500	100	10	Rs. 15	185
Western India Fiber Mills		000	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co		000	00	00	11 p.c.	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Chanda, 1,305 tons, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, under Captain J. R. Govin, had on board a general cargo.

THE ship County of Clare, 1497 tons, Captain J. McNeill, cleared on Saturday last for San Francisco. She is laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Maulkins Tower, 1803 tons, consigned to Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co., sailed yesterday for Genoa, Torre-del Annunziata &c., laden with a general cargo, under Captain S. D. Tiddy.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Marka, 1029 tons, cleared under its nacoda on Saturday last for Zanzibar. Besides a general cargo. She has on board Mr. and Mrs. Noronha, and 55 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. M. Co's steamer Pandora, 1781 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain A. Trobetz for Trieste &c. with a general cargo, and Mr. F. A. Hotche, J. Spinner and Syed and 6 deck for Trieste and Suez.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Edulji Dosabhai, Mr. J Prim, Master H. Birtram Connell, Mr. Ramswamy and wife and 43 deck.

THE s. s. Lepanto, 1874 tons, Captain T. M. Irvine, and having for her agents in Bombay, Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., sailed yesterday for Hull laden with a general cargo and carrying absord two cabin passengers Messrs W. Scott and J. Hodlin.

THE City Line steamer City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain R. Y. Moffat, sailed from Bombay the day before yesterday for Liverpool &c., she has on board a general cargo, and two first class passengers, Mr. B. Bellelis, for Port Said, and Mr. T. Massay for Liverpool.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kilwa, Captain A. B. Mackay, cleared on Saturday last to sail for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, on the arrival of the overland mail steamer in Bombay. The passengers have taken passage:—Mr. Hussan Bin Beiddai, Mr. Abdoola Faraz, Master M. Boddam and Mr. A. Buddar for Bassora; Mr. D. Sulliman for Muscat, and one poop and 46 deck passengers, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's. China and Australian Mail, steamer Malva, 1707 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo and Shanghai with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Messrs. R. McCulcheon, Williams and C. Pavers; Marville, for Melbourne; Mrs. Trevor and 2 children for St. George's Channel; Lt. Fischer and Mr. Bhicaji Framji Khan for Colombo; Mr. Ruphall for Shanghai, and Mr. A. Champion for Madras.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall.	1730	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
" Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	B	P. & O. Co.
" Surat	1676	F. C. Parpit	B	P. & O. Co.
" Zambesi	1340	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
" Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E	Hodges & Co.
" Akbar	1414	R. Collins	E F	Haiee Cassum Jusub.
" Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Lepanto	1871	J. M. Irvin.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Bisagno	1498	A. Pizzarello ..	H J	F. Bozzoni.
" Maude.....	1127	J. C. Claxton ..	K	Beyts Craig & Co
" Panama	..	Humphries	K L	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Wave	..	F. M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Kt. of St. Patrick ..	1493	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Cuba.....	..	Hoseason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Bellana ..	1170	Blacklock	P Q	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Preston	..	Bowas.....	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Kingdom ...	..	Roberts	..	Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	Chanda (s)	Govin	Coast and Calcutta. May 16.
12	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, June 9.
	St. Oswald (s)	Davay	Cardiff, May 15.
	Clan Forbes (s) ..	Whyte	Liverpool, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Dunbar (s).....	Wigzel.....	Marseilles.
	Maiwa (s)	Atkinson	China and Australia
	City of Venice (s).	Moffat	Liverpool.
	Morka (s)	Nakoda	Zanzibar.
12	M. Tower (s)	Tiddy	Genoa, Torre-del Anunziata, &c.
	Cleveland (s)	Jacob	Port Said.
	Co. of Clare	McNaill	San Francisco.
	Lepanto (s)	Irvin.....	Hull.
	Pandora (s)	Trobets	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Kilwa, Mackay, cleared on Saturday last for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall (s), 2 Hghds brandy, D Dadabhai.

FROM LONDON.

Govino (s), 4 cases lanterns, F Fischer and Co; 120 casks colours, N Sarafali and Co; 20 cases colours In. Taxkhan.

Malwa (s), 37 casks Sewing Machines, D Merwanji and Co; 55 cases miscellaneous goods, Phillips and Co; 28 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

Verona (s), 5 cases medicines, H Moolji and Co.

Ravena (s), 26 cases medicines, H Moolji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cy of Venice (s), 76 cases whiskey, and 25 cases rum, D Cowasji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino (s), 421 boxes candles, H A R Sheorazi; 300 boxes candles, and 7 cases Sewing Machines, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion (s), 88 bales brown paper, S S Narelwalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

E Reed (s), 100 bags rags, P Heerji.

Bellona (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Kirby Hall (s), 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

St Regulus (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 31 bales hides and skins, Punnet and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 23 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co.

Australia (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Govino (s), 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co. Mamtoba (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant (s), 3,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, the Bo Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora (s), 2 cases Indian curiosities &c., E Spinner and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNSIATA.

Wave (s), 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall (s), 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat F Masotty and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Wave (s), 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ardbeg (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s), 125 bales cotton, and 50 cwts shark fins, J Peorbhai; 23 cases Indian condiments &c., M M Poonjiaji; 50 bales cotton, D P Marker; 10 cwts fishmaws D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla.

Orion (s), 31 bales twist S Abhraham; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Bosagno (s), 7 chests opium, R Harbildas; 7 chests opium, S Dhunumul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bosagno (s), 4 chests opium, T Sossamul; 30 chests opium, J Shewnarayen; 4 chests opium, R Harbildas.

Zambesi (s), 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Collins, Lt Col, Mad 2nd Hamp Regt, on station leave from Secunderabad.

Briggs, Major 2nd Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Melliss, Lt Bo 8th B I from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Fisher, Lt Bo. R A on leave, to Ceylon.

Carnegy, Lt Bo Marine Battallion, on duty, to Poona.

Fenton, Vet-Surgn, Mad A V D on leave, to Australia.

JUNE 12.

Barry, Surgn Bo I M S, on leave, to Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A 144-16	A Modern Zoroastrian—S. Laing.
B 75-93	Paris Salon, 1887.
88-26	A Noble Wife. J. Saunders.
73-22-30	Vicomte De Bragelonne—A. Dumas
100-14	Terse Bolita—N. V Gogal.
100-11	Dead Souls— Do.
29- 6	Story of the Plebiscite—MM. Erckmann-Chatrian
20-22	The Conscript—MM. Erckmann-Chatrian.
55-30	Red Ridi g Hood—Fan y E. M. Notley.
93-26	Off to the Wilds—Geo. M. Fenn.
63-24	The Courting of Mary Smith—F. W. Robinson.
11-90	The Incomplete Angler—6d. by F. C. Burnand.
D 22- 9	Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol 11, Pt. 6, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FORBES—May 17, at 63, Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill, London, the Rev. John Fraser Forbes, M. A., Oxon, eldest son of the late Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Esq., Bo. C. S., aged 39 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADIE—June 6, at Lahore, the wife of A E Adie, of a daughter.

RITCHIE—June 7, at Howrah, the wife of J Gerald Ritchie, C S, of a daughter.

TWEEDY—June 6, at Naini Tal the wife of G A Tweedy, C S, of a son.

WALKER—At Sookaratling, Tea Garden, Doomdooma, Assam, the wife of R Beaumont Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—MALONEY—June 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, the Rev F C Boyd, B A, Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to Miss Mary H Maloney.

DEATHS.

McGOWAN—June 1, at Lahore, Dora, infant daughter of Walter and Marion McGowan, aged 1 year and 8 months.

RAJAHGOPAUL—June 9, at Madras, the Rev P Rajahgopaul, of the Madras Free Church of Scotland Mission, aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887.

AFTER taking an unconscionable time to do it, a Committee of the Bombay Corporation, numbering as many as all the Muses—the immortal Nine—have agreed to draft a letter to Government, of which the following sentence expresses all that the case demanded: "The Corporation regret that they feel bound to admit that it is evident that a mistake has been made in not proportionately reducing the Town Duties on the reduction of the Consolidated Rate." This is a marvellous sentence which is evidently the result of a compromise arrived at, in the course of several months, by the nine members of the Committee who succeeded in putting it together. That the Corporation would be brought by a rigorous course of self-examination to feel regret at having been betrayed into a false position by Dr. Blaney's statecraft, when the Budget for the present year was under discussion in the absence of Mr. Ollivant, we never doubted, though we were flatly contradicted when we affirmed that such would prove to be the case. But the regret which the Corporation own to, is not, as might be expected, set down to the credit of a feeling that they had been misled, but to the fact that they are bound to admit—what? that they had made a mistake? No, but that it has become "evident" that a mistake has been made. For a long period, the notion prevailed that the mistake was not evident to anybody but the Government, saving and excepting perhaps ourselves, who were as emphatic on the point as the Government Resolution, which we anticipated in our censure. After this erroneous estimate of the situation was abandoned, it was for a long time contended that the Corporation was not bound to admit that it was evident that a mistake had been made. It is not contested now that reducing the Consolidated Rate, while leaving the food of the population at large subject to the enhancement of the Town Duties which the Government had sanctioned in consideration of a moderate augmentation of the Consolidated Rate, was a breach of an engagement deliberately entered into, and present to the mind of all concerned when the vote of the Corporation was dexterously snatched by an old Parliamentary hand. The wrong is admitted, and it is coolly alleged that it was committed in good faith. If the violation at the first opportunity of a distinct understanding, on the faith of which the Government gave legislative authority to enhance the octroi duty, is consistent with good faith, it would be as well if the Corporation would in future act in bad faith, for then they might come right. In this case they have certainly been wholly in the wrong. There is not even pretence that the Corporation is grieved that the wrong cannot be set right. The Government is cavalierly told that as the law does not permit of the consideration of the question of lowering the duties on food during the current year, the Corporation are forced to postpone further action in the matter until the time for passing the next Budget. Thus for a whole year the house rate is reduced, while the enhancement of the octroi is maintained. The attempt to argue that the credit of the Municipality is not compromised, because it is a matter of perfect indifference to persons lending money to the Corporation from what source the money comes so long as it is paid, is beside the question, which is one of good faith towards the Government, the Legislature, and the general public. The Corporation will find when they next negociate with the Government, or with any one else, about matters of finance, that their credit has been very seriously affected, and that very little will be left to the good faith of the parties which can be reduced to written stipulations which will be binding. The concluding paragraph of the ill-digested letter which has been drafted by the Committee for the Corporation to address to Government, complains that the letter under reply had appeared in the newspapers before the Corporation had an opportunity of replying to it. Seeing that the reply in question has taken months to mature, this is tantamount to a request that the public should have been kept without information on a very important matter till half the year has expired. The Resolution was rightly published at once when the resolution of the Corporation setting at naught the understanding come to with the Government, was published in the reports of the proceedings in the daily papers. This factitious grievance is an afterthought. The Government resolution was first impugned with the utterly absurd assertion that it was drafted by the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and sent for signature to the Secretariat. This fiction having been exploded, the Government is now taken to task for its promptitude in making known the view which it rightly took in regard to the "mistake" admittedly perpetrated. The sooner a mistake is pointed out the better,—a few months can always be given to those in fault to make a lame confession, and promise (by implication) not to do it again. In the discussion on this matter at the last meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Blaney justified his action by saying that he would not have objected to a proportionate reduction of the Town Duties when he proposed a reduction of the house rate. But he took good care not to propose the reduction of the duties, while he ensured by a special "whip" the success of his motion for the lowering of the property tax. Was this in accordance with his traditions, and his professions? His colleagues were quite justified in condemning his action; it was certainly in the nature of a pitfall and a surprise, which would not have been ventured upon had the Municipal Commissioner been in Bombay.

THERE at least of the Powers interested in the Egyptian Convention are discontented with it, the last to express its displeasure being Turkey itself. The announcement from Constantinople that the Sultan will not ratify the Convention unless it is modified is an awkward commentary upon Lord Salisbury's exposition of the document in the House of Lords on Friday night. The Sultan's refusal is at least as embarrassing as the protests of France and Russia. He and they are doubtless equally persuaded that an instrument professedly intended to provide for the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops would in reality enable any English Government so disposed to use it to prolong the occupation indefinitely. The reported stipulation that the fail

TELEGRAMS.

INDIA AND THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 10.

I understand that no Indian decorations will be conferred on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England. The occasion will be availed of for the creation of a higher rank of the Order of the Indian Empire, which will be limited to Royalties and a few others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

MERV, JUNE 10.

Information has been received here that the Ameer left Kabul on 31st May, and has assumed personal command of his army in the field.

REFUSAL OF THE PORTE TO RATIFY THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 10.

The Grand Vizier to-day informed Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Sir William White that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan will not ratify the Egyptian Convention unless the same is modified.

Sir H. Drummond Wolf has declined to comply, with this and has referred Home for instructions.

JUNE 11.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury made a statement regarding the Egyptian Convention, which his Lordship said provides for the evacuation of Egypt within three years from the date of ratification. The right to appoint officers to the Egyptian army would cease at the end of five years. The undertaking was subjected to the absence of internal and external danger at the time of evacuation.

England will be entitled to reoccupy the country in the event of danger from external invasion or internal disorder.

If Egypt fails to fulfil her international obligations, England will be the judge as to the necessity for reoccupying the country, and will be pledged to re-evacuate it as soon as all danger is over.

Turkey by the terms of the Convention is entitled to send troops to Egypt on the same grounds, and no other Power, except for the purpose of transport.

The assent of the other Powers to some of the provisions is necessary, otherwise the Convention will be invalid.

The Suez Canal is to be open for traffic to all parties, and at all times.

THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the Committee stage of the Crimes Bill be finished by the 17th instant, and that the remaining clauses and amendments be put without any debate.

A protracted debate followed, during which Mr. Gladstone admitted that the present paralysis of the business of the House caused a widespread discontent throughout the country, but said the Government was alone answerable for the state of affairs.

The closure was enforced, and the motion was subsequently carried by two hundred and forty-five against ninety-three votes.

THE BURMESE RUBY MINES.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, stated that the Secretary of State for India considered that no agreement binding on the Government subsisted with Messrs. Streeter for the lease of the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma, and the Government of India had been desired to ascertain the value of the mines and the rights of the Government in them.

Before pledging the Government to any arrangements, it is proposed to obtain the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India, whose sole desire is to deal with the mines as may be best for the interests of the people of India, having due regard to the rights of the original owners.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in England.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, JUNE 10.

The latest official bulletin issued respecting the indisposition of the Emperor William, states that his Imperial Majesty has been almost wholly confined to his bed for the last few days, suffering from abdominal cramp and catarrhal irritation of the eyelids.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

The operation performed on the Crown Prince of Germany has confirmed the opinion that the growth in the throat is not of a malignant character.

SCARCITY IN KHORASSAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 10.

News has been received here from Merv that it is feared there will be a famine throughout the Province of Khorassan.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKESTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 10.

An earthquake occurred yesterday at Vernal, near the Issik Kul, in Turkestan, which destroyed most of the public buildings and private houses. One hundred and twenty persons were killed and many injured.

JUNE 11.

Fresh shocks of earthquake have occurred at Vernal, which have completely destroyed the town and devastated the country within a radius of a thousand versts.

THE PROPOSED LINE TO CHAMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

The proposed line to Chaman across the Kwaja Amran range has to receive the sanction of the India Office before it is undertaken.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. TREVOR.

A fatal accident has happened to Lieutenant Trevor, West Yorkshire Regiment, who on Friday last fell over a khud while riding between Kajiar and Dalhousie.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Two members of the French Geographical Society, and one artist, have arrived in Chitral territory, and are coming on to India.

AN ADVENTUROUS PARTY OF TRAVELLERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A French party, consisting of Mons. Lenoir, Madame de Pelouze, and Madame Wilson, the latter of whom is related to President Grévy, recently travelled through Persia and arrived in Bombay, whence the ladies proceeded to Simla. M. Lenoir came to Calcutta, and after a stay of a few days left on Saturday to rejoin the party at Simla, whence they contemplate travelling home through Afghanistan and Central Asia, entering Cabul via the Khyber Pass.

TRAMWAYS FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

As there seem to be several firms anxious to secure concessions for the Madras tramways, the Municipal Commissioners have decided to defer the consideration of the subject for four months, and meanwhile to advertise that they are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the tramways.

SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The second day's races were run to-day with the following results :—

THE GRAND ANNUAL—1 Mile.

Capt. Hopkin's Rob Roy, 12st., Capt. Barry. 1
Lord Beresford's Shamshad, 11st., Owner ... 2
Mr. S. J. S.'s Bonnie Doon, 10st. 2lbs., Mr. Holmes ... 3

Time—2min. 11secs.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. Garraway's Lucky Boy, 9st. 13lbs., Capt. Barry ... 1
Capt. L. Gordon's Esau, 8st. 8lbs., Heywood. 2
Mr. Kismet's Mabouchal, 10st. 11lbs., Taylor 3

Six ran. Time—2min. 2secs.

A MATCH FOR RS. 100.

Mr. Wynne's Aaron, Owner ... 1
Dr. Sedgefield's John, Captain Bruce ... 2

THE PONY DERBY—1 Mile.

Lord Beresford's Little Nell, 10st. 12lbs., Owner 1
Capt. L. Gordon's Laceman, 10st., Mr. Holmes 2
Lord Russell's Myrtle, 9st. 13lbs., Capt. Bruce 3

Time—2min. 3secs.

THE MEDIUM STAKES—½ Mile.

Lord Beresford's Ubique, 9st. 8lbs., Capt. Barry 1
Lord Russell's Jessamine, 8st. 12lbs., Heywood 2
Mr. S. J. S.'s Bonnie Doon, 11st. 3lbs., Mr. Holmes ... 3

Time—59secs.

THE TRADESMEN'S PURSE—½ Mile.

Mr. Pollard's Topsy, 9st. 1lb., Stratford ... 1
Mr. Pymm's Nancy, 8st. 3lbs., Heywood ... 2
Mr. McGregor's Queen Mab, 9st. 6lbs., Taylor 3

THE POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

The Gymkhana Races came off yesterday afternoon in beautiful weather. In the morning there was a heavy shower, but it cleared up afterwards, and was cool and cloudy. The attendance was larger than on the last occasion. The General was present, and many ladies graced the Stand. On the lawn were two tents—belonging to the Club and the Durham Light Infantry—where hospitality was liberally dispensed. The band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers played between the races, and everything passed off smoothly and well.

For the Pony Cup there were eight starters. There was a better day's race. For Roulette and Salvage the betting was even, 5 against Better Days and Cook's Stable, 6 against Escape, 9 against Roulette, 15 against Lurline, and 25 against Dart. Value of lottery, Rs. 433.

There was a good start, except Lurline, who was a long way behind Better Days held a good place throughout. Nothing but Roulette had a chance and won rather easily by a length, two lengths between second and third horse.

Time—1min. 35secs.

For the Merchants' Cup, three started. It was won anyhow by Reserved cantering four lengths ahead of Mendicant, who was the same distance in front of Stella. No lottery.

Time—1min. 345secs.

In the Polo Plate nine started. The betting was 3 against Curlew, 10 against Post Boy, Loyalty and Gommy, 12 against Sweetheart and Juggings, 15 against Mary Anne and Gunner. The value of the lottery was Rs. 414.

After several false starts, there was a good race between Curlew, Juggings and Loyalty to half the distance, where Juggings drew away and appeared winning, but Curlew gradually overhauled, winning half a length after an exciting finish, a length between the second and third horse.

Time—28secs.

In the Bachelors' Cup five started. The betting was 4 against King Arthur, 5 against Fidgetty, 7 against Vanity, 15 against Mizri, 25 against Felon. Value of lottery, Rs. 533. The favourite immediately went to the front, was never headed, and won in a canter by three lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time—57 secs.

In the Novice Plate the betting was 5 against Sprite, 6 against Pink Thorn and Jerry, 10 against Trixie, 12 against Greybird, Fiddler and Golden Days, 20 against Gunner. Value of lottery, Rs. 450. Fiddler led, the others in a cluster. In the straight Golden Days and Sprite came up, and a splendid finish ensued between the pair, which resulted in the former winning by half a length, a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 16secs.

Mr. John Wheal kindly lent his services as starter, and gave universal satisfaction.

The Merchants' Cup prize, a Tantalus Spirit-stand, in oak and electro-plated mountings, was sportingly presented by Messrs. Phillips and Company. This was exhibited at the Stand before the race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Berenice left here for Bombay this evening.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 10.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ...	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 4⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	68½
4½ per cent. " ...	71½
3 per cent. Consols ...	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes ...	109
Bar Silver ...	43⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Total Week's sales of Cotton ...	81,000	bales.
" " " Surats ...	9,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	29,000	"
" " " Surats ...	18,000	"
" Stock of Cotton ...	879,000	"
" " Surats ...	124,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London ...	29,000	"

LADY READ, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday last, returned to Ganesh Khind by the G. I. P. Railway mail train on Saturday afternoon. Her Ladyship arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 1-30 p.m. accompanied by Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor; and the train started soon after.

THE High Court re-opens to-day after the annual May vacation.

MR. R. HAMILTON has, we believe, been appointed in the room of Mr. P. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, who acts for Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Second Presidency Magistrate, proceeding on leave. Mr. Hamilton will take his seat to-day in Mr. Ryan's Court.

IT is stated in an up-country paper that the duration of the lease of the Ruby Mines to Messrs. Streeter and Company has been definitely fixed at five years, commencing from the 1st November next Sir John Gorst has stated in the House of Commons, however, that no agreement binding on the Government subsists with Messrs. Streeter.

THE Lieutenant Darrah who was killed in Burma in a skirmish with the dacoits on the 5th instant is not, it appears, the officer of that name in the 2nd Queen's Regiment, but his brother in the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

THE ex-Wali of Kandahar, Sirdar Shere Ali, who has been lately staying in Bombay, has returned to Karachi.

LATEST news from Kabul states that Ghulam Haidar, commanding the Amir's troops in the Ghazni direction, has sent a despatch to the Amir announcing that the Katawaz, Sulieman Kheyl, and other tribes are threatening to cut communications on the road between Ghazni and Kandahar, and asking that reinforcements may be sent to prevent it.

NEWS has reached Peshawar that Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan, son of Sardar Walli Muhammad Khan, has managed to gain possession of Khost. This district, which is on our very border, due east of Quetta, was held by a ruler appointed by the Amir and supported by local levies. The Amir's ruler seems to have been disliked by the people of the country, whose elders joined Sardar Mir Muhammad Khan in surprising the levies, securing their arms, and permitting the Amir's ruler to depart quietly. Such, as we say, is the report at Peshawar. With regard to the Ghilzai rising, two fresh actions have lately taken place between the Amir's troops and the levies posted at Dehbala, in the Jellalabad district, and the Shinwarez levies have suffered considerably. Russian movements continue pretty brisk north of the Oxus towards Kolab, Darwaz, and Hissar. The recent measures taken at Penjdeh, Kerki, and towards Badakhshan clearly indicate that Russia is actively and surely preparing for the advance on Herat and Balkh, which is certain to take place if hostilities ever break out between England and that Power.

THE Czar has ordered the Imperial Scientific Society of St. Petersburg to strike a gold medal in honour of General Prejevalsky, whose travels in Central Asia have for the last ten years been constantly before the public. The medal bears the inscription "To the first student of the Natural History of Central Asia."

IT is believed that Colonel Collett, the Deputy Adjutant General, is not likely to return to India. This would make Colonel Harris, who is now officiating, permanent in the post.

WHATEVER may be the breach action of the new magazine rifle for the Army, the Metford barrel will, it is understood, be adopted, extensive experiments at home having established its pre-eminence over all competitors. Its bore is ·404, the Martini-Henry being ·450 and the Martini Enfield ·400.

THE following telegram has been received at Calcutta, regarding the collision between the ships Valiant and Glenroy, both of Calcutta, in the Red Sea :—"Glenroy collided with Valiant; 15 lascars lost."

ALL our Goorkha regiments are now clad in rifle green, the 1st Goorkhas, which have hitherto worn red, having been put in the same uniform as their fellows, but with the distinction of red facings.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, Deputy Commissioner of Sagaing, who has been compelled to take six months' leave on account of the state of his health, has sailed from Calcutta in the City of Bombay.

DR. SCHLICH, Inspector-General of Indian Forests, does not return to India, so Mr. Ribbentrop will be shortly confirmed in that appointment. After confirmation Mr. Ribbentrop takes three months' leave to England in August, Major Bayley officiating.

IT is a curious commentary on the fruits of the high education which has been given to the natives of this country that in the Bill which has been introduced this week into the Legislative Council for establishing a University at Allahabad it is found necessary to have a special clause setting forth the pains and penalties for tampering with examination papers.

THE question of house-rent now drawn by Chaplains is one more of the points which the Finance Committee have had under consideration, with a view of effecting a saving. "We consider," say they, "that most of these allowances are somewhat excessive, and do more than represent the difference between the cost of house-rent in the mofussil (which every Chaplain has to pay) and in the presidency towns. It is this difference which the State may reasonably recoup to the Chaplain, who in the course of his service is posted to a Church in Calcutta or Madras or Bombay. We recommend that the house-rent for Calcutta or Bombay be fixed at the same rate as for a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps, or at Rs. 125 per mensem; and for Madras, where rents are much cheaper, at Rs. 75 per mensem; that for Howrah might remain unaltered. No extra allowance should be given for St. Thomas's Mount." The Venerable the Archdeacon has been requested to furnish the Government of Madras with his opinion on the Committee's suggestions, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland has also been called upon to submit his views on the question of presidency house-rent which is drawn by Presbyterian Chaplains of the Kirk of Scotland at the same rate as in the Church of England.

THE annual report of this year's trans-Frontier Trade, when it shall see the light in 1888, will show a very considerable falling off in the direction of Afghanistan. The Lahore paper writes :—We have before noted the dislocation of the trans-frontier trade from Peshawur to Badakshan and Bokhara, owing to the disturbances or rumours of disturbances in those regions, the merchants being compelled to adopt a circuitous route *via* Upper Chitral. We have shown also how the behaviour of the Afghan tribes along the Kabul river, and the extortions of the Amir, have practically killed the trade on the Kabul route: and it is said that the Hindu traders of Bannu have lost heavily by the disturbances in Khost. Finally the excited state of the frontier tribesmen on both sides of the Quetta-Candahar route, necessitating as it does the military protection of our Railway survey parties, must be producing a similar effect on trade in that direction. Though less immediately important than the political questions involved, it should not be forgotten that every day's prolongation of the present unsatisfactory condition of Afghanistan injures Indian prospects of Central Asian trade.

A RECENT *Punjab Gazette* contained revised rules for the appointment of European British subjects to gazetted offices in the Police Department of the Punjab. The qualifications indispensable for the acceptance of candidates remain as before, except that the age of admission is reduced from 20 to 18 years. The qualifications prescribed, in addition to the condition as to age, are that a candidate must have passed the higher Standard of examination in Urdu by the military tests, and that his physical fitness, habits of personal activity, and character shall be certified. The rules are also similar in providing that a register of approved candidates shall be maintained in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, and that the number of names admitted shall be about five for each expected vacancy; also for the admission of fresh names. The rules now modified were only made in 1884.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD ON THE FUTURE OF BOMBAY.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C.S., has prepared very elaborate replies to the interrogatories of the the Committee appointed by Government to consider the subject of the extension of Bombay. Mr. Crawford's name will find a place in local annals as a Municipal Commissioner of exhaustless energy and almost unbounded enterprise, and the views of one who has played so prominent a part in shaping the destinies of this City in years past must be highly interesting and valuable and carry great weight with the Committee. To Mr. Crawford, Bombay—or, as the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the chairman of the Committee, once called it, "this great Rome of ours"—is a city of illimitable possibilities, and, no doubt, if all the improvements suggested by Mr. Crawford were carried out in their entirety, our children—for it would take at least half-a-century to complete the magnificent transformations he proposes—would behold a city with which none in the East could compare in splendour and greatness.

The inquiry is conducted under seven different heads, namely—(1) vacant spaces adapted for buildings, (2) reservation of open spaces, (3) improvement and construction of roads with reference to future extension or railway crossings, (4) prospects of reclamations, (5) the municipality, (6) the railway lines, and (7) "general"; and Mr. Crawford answers the various questions under each head seriatim. Dealing with the questions under the first head, he points out that, after deducting Colaba, certain odd plots in the neighbourhood of Sion fort, which are not worth considering, and the ground on the Kennedy Seaface used by the public for purposes of recreation, and, at one spot, as a bathing spot for mourners from the Hindu burning ground on the Queen's Road, the Government building sites now available in Bombay are confined to the Esplanade and its environs, including Fort George. He treats the Marine Lines also as "adapted as building sites." He would quarter the native troops at Colaba, but he doubts if it will be safe to remove the troops till the proposed police head-quarters and reserve lines have been built on the site allotted for them opposite the market which bears his name. He cannot, however regard the Bori Bunder lines as being available for building purposes, and considers that, when they are vacated and the sewerage system is finished, the whole area, from the south-west abutment of the Carnac Overbridge to the Municipal stables and storeyards, must be handed over to the Municipality, who want much more space in that vicinity. The vacant portion of the plot on which Arthur Crawford Market stands must necessarily go to the Municipality, and be speedily used for the extension of the markets; and the unoccupied spaces between the proposed head-quarters and reserve of the city police, opposite the market entrance, and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and between the hospital and St. Xavier's College, must be religiously reserved for the extension of that hospital, a work which cannot be much longer deferred. That part of the Esplanade which has already been allotted, but is not to be used for the proposed Municipal Hall, is, Mr. Crawford thinks, eminently adapted for a first-class railway hotel. Whatever space remains of the frontage on the Market Road going northwards will, he believes, be inevitably needed for the future extension of the School of Arts. After allowing for a road, planned in the days of Sir Bartle Frere, to run from the south-west wing of the Elphinstone Schools and join Hornby Road at the north of the School of Arts, there will only remain a comparatively small open triangular plot, which should be kept open and laid out as a public garden. Mr. Crawford dismisses the question—a question which, we believe, no one has raised—of utilising the present Parade Ground for building purposes as follows :—

The Bombay public have so often, and so recently, realized the fact that this is the only place suitable for a large public assemblage and such multitudes daily resort to this public play-ground that I cannot conceive any one having the folly or hardihood to suggest that it should ever be built upon.

Mr. Crawford then describes a triangle having as base formed by the prolongation of the Esplanade Cross-Road north of the Framjee Institute to the Queen's Road, and having its apex opposite Sir Richard Temple's statue. This includes the Marine Lines. After meeting the requirements of the officers, whose duty compels them to reside in the vicinity of the adjacent public buildings, such as the admiral, the hospital surgeons, chaplains, &c., there would, Mr. Crawford thinks, be little room for outsiders on the main frontage of the Queen's Road:

But there would be a second frontage, as at present, which might be occupied in smaller plots by less pretentious buildings, to be occupied by subordinates and Government officials attached to the neighbouring public offices. On the Esplanade Main Road Frontage, but standing well back, might be another row of handsome buildings in keeping with those on the Waudby Road. A road for sanitary and domestic service should run down between this last grand row and the preceding row of smaller houses. This service road should be screened at the, so to speak, apex of the triangle, opposite Sir Richard Temple's statue, by a handsome public building, a club for preference, with offices in the rear (north). The ground at present occupied by the Marine Battalion facing the Esplanade Main Road should be reserved for a public building of the Framjee Institute type, or for a Theatre or Concert Room and in its rear westward should be the Native Gymnasium.

A fourth triangle has its apex at the Gaiety Theatre and its base from the Queen's Statue round to Hornby Row, being bounded on the west by the Waudby Road and on the east by Hornby Row. This includes the Government Mews, which, Mr. Crawford suggests, should be removed. The roads and cross roads originally planned could then be laid out, and the frontages given out for offices and residences. A fifth triangle, with the apex at the Queen's Statue and the base the road from the Bandstand to Wellington Fountain is already built over, except as to the site south of the Secretariat and the new Record and Central Press buildings, and this site, Mr. Crawford hopes, will be taken for the Municipal Hall.

The south end of and rear of the Secretariat as seen at present, (and it is the first thing that catches the eye) after leaving Apollo Bunder, is probably the ugliest piece of masonry in Bombay, and it ought to be screened by a very ornate building such as Mr. Chisholm's, which need not be very lofty on this site, but which is not, as is now admitted, lofty enough for a conspicuous place on the adjacent oval. I believe, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Chisholm's original ground plan for the site opposite Victoria Terminus would exactly fit this site. Government certainly do not want the site for any large ornamental public building of its own, for there is literally no such building left to build.

Mr. Crawford takes it for granted that the oblong plot including Rotten Row and the Kennedy Seaface down to and past the Bandstand and the Cooperage will never be built upon. There is, however, the rectangular piece with a north frontage along the Woodhouse Overbridge from the west foot of the bridge to the Young Men's Christian Association and having on its south near the Tramway stables.

This frontage should be given out for building on a uniform plan; say, a kind of terrace standing a little back from the road, with small narrow gardens in front. The terrace, which might be laid out in residential flats or chambers, should be two stories high, excluding ground-floor, and the servants' offices should all be on the flat roof as in Elphinstone Circle. The north frontage should be handsome but not necessarily expensive, as it will be to some extent screened by the existing well-grown roadside trees.

The following are Mr. Crawford's ideas in regard to the oval opposite the Sailors' Home :—

This is the most conspicuous, as it is the very best site in Bombay, and Government should set it apart for first class hotels, business offices and residences, with shops below, all fronting on the outer encircling roads. The purchasers or lessors should be bound to build to a sanctioned plan and elevation. The buildings should not be less than four stories high including ground-floor, and all servants' offices should be on the flat roof. The outer elevation must be really handsome.

Having dealt with the land at the disposal of Government, Mr. Crawford addresses himself to the subject of vacant spaces owned by private owners. Leaving out of consideration the native town, where the buildings must be in accordance with the lines laid down by the Municipality, there remain the following :—

(a) All the Eastern Ridge of the Island, extending northward from Tank Bunder to Sion and bounded by the road from Tank Bunder, along the western foot of Gorapdeo and Chinchpoogli Hills, behind Parel Government House and so by Naigaum and Matoonga to Sion Causeway.
(b) Worlee Hill woods.
(c) Mahim.
(d) All the area generically termed "the Flats" extending from the Bellasis and Mahalaxmi Roads northward to the Bandora Cooria Creek, bounded on the south-west by Hornby Vellard, on the west by Worlee Hill and Mahim woods, on the east by the road from Sion Causeway *viâ* Matoonga, Naigaum, and the Supari Bagh and Parel Roads to the Elphinstone College Railway crossing, and by the G. I. P. Railway line to Byculla overbridge.

As regards the Flats, about the disposal of which there has been so much discussion, Mr. Crawford remarks that it is no longer doubtful that the native town must, as it is already doing, extend rapidly in that direction, and he speaks approvingly of the manner in which Mr. Ollivant has grasped the Flats question. Mr. Crawford, however, has some criticisms to make, and in particular he thinks that the Flats should be dealt with as a whole and not in "piecemeal fashion," as appears at present to be the case. He refers at some length to the past history of the Flats, and adds :—

What is now most urgently needed is an accurate survey of the Flats as they now are, showing all the permanent buildings on them south of a line drawn from the Tank on the Mahim Road north of the Dadar Junctions to Wadala village on the east. North of this line I do not observe any building going on. If the matter was urgent 20 years ago it is doubly so now, and there is really not a year to lose, because with the completion of the Tansa water supply, the native town will spread by "leaps and bounds" over the whole Flats.

Answering a question regarding sites for public institutions, Mr. Crawford can see no reason why, excepting as regards a native gymnasium, the different communities cannot provide what they want themselves. But the Municipality is bound to provide places for the disposal of the dead and this it is doing. He hopes, however, that instead of extending the low caste burial grounds, and thus taking up what in future will be valuable building ground, the Municipality will aid the poor and low castes to cremate their dead. He points out that another Hindu burying ground will be needed for the new town on the Flats, and that the Municipality must, when necessary, provide for the extension northward of the Sewree cemetery. All he has to say regarding the Parsee Towers of Silence is that they will probably suffice for many years to come. "If not, the Parsee community may safely be trusted, subject to sanitary stipulations, to arrange for themselves." Elsewhere he expresses the opinion that it is not now necessary from a sanitary point of view to close the Towers of Silence.

Mr. Crawford suggests that so far as it may be possible mill industries and all factories should in future be kept to the east of the G. I. P. Railway line. He thinks it would be a grievous error to sell out and out such sites as the Government now hold, and suggests that the fifty years' lease system dopted by the Port Trust would be suitable and popular.

Mr. Crawford gives the following list of buildings for special purposes, which he thinks might advantageously be removed to other situations :—

1st. The Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.
2nd. The Custom House and Bonded Warehouse.
3rd. The Government Mews.
4th. The County Jail.
5th. The House of Correction.
6th. The Military Offices in the Ravelin, Hornby Row.
7th. The Lines of the Native Infantry at Bori Bunder.
8th. The Marine Battalion Lines.
9th. The Town Barracks, near Town Hall.
10th. The Shipping Offices, opposite to No. 9.

As regards the asylum, Mr. Crawford explains that the question of its removal and the transfer of the site to the Military Department, has been for nearly 23 years past a part of the Colaba cantonment scheme. He records the opinion that the central lunatic asylum of the Presidency should be located at Poona, where the cost per head is from 30 to 40 per cent. less than in Bombay. The Custom House and Bonded Warehouses should be removed to the neighbourhood of the Docks. As regards the Government Mews on the Esplanade, he says :—

The outcry against their erection has been more than justified. A greater waste of public money was never perpetrated. They are out of the way, inconvenient to Government and they occupy very valuable building sites and spoil much more than they occupy. Their proper place, as I have already indicated, is in line with and adjacent to the Tramway Company's stables between Colaba Causeway and the Wodehouse Overbridge.

Mr. Crawford considers that with abundant railway facilities no reason can be shown for the existence of the County Jail and House of Correction within the city of Bombay. The economy of closing these two jails and drafting all convicts to Yerrowda and Tanna is obvious.

Mr. Crawford thinks it is very desirable that, wherever it is feasible, footpaths should be arcaded over, but he fears that, as regards new streets on the Flats, for instance, the expense to intending builders would be prohibitive, even if the area of the footpath were given gratis by the Municipality.

Passing on to the subject of the reservation of open spaces, Mr. Crawford considers that Mr. Ollivant's scheme for "lungs" to the westward of the new native town extending in the direction of the Flats is "excellent and sufficient." He has already indicated what open spaces should be reserved on the Esplanade and southward of the native town.

There is one spot, in the heart of the native town, already an open space, which should be yet more opened out, viz., the Moombadevi Tank. Many Europeans are quite unaware that in front of the Coppersmith or Bhendy Bazaar, which they drive through daily, is an immense and handsome tank from which Bombay takes its name. A detailed plan and estimate of this improvement was got out for me in excellent style by Mr. Rienzi Walton, just before the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. It ought to be found in the Municipal offices. It is an improvement obvious to anyone who will take the trouble to get down and look for himself, and I should have carried it out if I could have completed it within the time at my disposal before the Duke's arrival. The wealthy Hindu population of Bombay must have changed much of late if they would not join in the movement, erecting or beautifying at their own expense all the religious buildings required on the edge of the tank.

An open space is also very much wanted at the back of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, both for the sake of the hospital and as a breathing place for the dense population between Dongri, Umercarry, and Duncan Road.

Mr. Crawford has a good deal to suggest in regard to the improvement and construction of roads with reference to future building extension or railway crossings. He suggests the prolongation of the Esplanade Cross-Road from the Framjee Cowasjee Institute out to the Queen's Road, and the extension of the road from some point near the Police Station and Drinking Reservoir north of Moombadevi Tank straight to the top of Dongri Cooly Street or the foot of Musjid Bunder Overbridge, every effort being at the same time made to widen the road from the Tank to the Bridge. The third extension is from Elphinstone Overbridge across the Fowrojee Hill Quarry through Oomercarry to the Jail Road. He also suggests the extension of Duncan Road towards the Esplanade, thus providing a third north and south thoroughfare through the native town to the Fort. The Flats, he repeats once again, require a net-work of roads connecting the main arterial thoroughfares which he completed in 1865-66, namely, Clerk, Haines, DeLisle, and Arthur Roads. Another improvement, which he thinks cannot be delayed, is the prolongation of Queen's Road by tunnel to the Nepean Sea Road. As regards the bridging of level crossings, Mr. Crawford remarks :—

On the Queen's Road in Back Bay the B. B. and C. I. Ry. are bound to construct at their own expense three overbridges. One, the Wodehouse Bridge has already been built. A second, for the Queen's Road overbridge ought not be delayed another year. The overbridges on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. at Clerk and Haines Roads may stand over for some years. The G. I. P. Ry. is now provided with overbridges as far as Byculla, but two more will speedily be required at Clerk and Arthur Roads.

Mr. Crawford has also something to say in reference to the prospects of reclamations. He considers that this kind of work is likely to be much more profitable now than at the time of the share Mania, and points out the necessity from a sanitary point of view of reclamations from Walkeshwar to Love Grove :—

If several bays or indentations on the foreshore between Walkeshwar and Love Grove be not soon reclaimed they will, once the sewerage system is complete and all the sewerage of the city discharged at Love Grove, become so many sewage traps. I would then suggest that to begin with the several bays (a) Walkeshwar, from below Government House to the Temples and on to Land's End, (b) Sir Dinshaw Petit's reclamations to the Bee-Hive, (c) Breach Candy to the Mahalaxmi Temples (south), (d) Mahalaxmi Temples (north) to Mama Hajani, be reclaimed from point to point named, with good earth and bounded on the seaside (as at Sir Dinshaw's and Back Bay) with a rough loose rubble slope raised above high water mark.

He would leave the reclamations to private enterprise, to be carried out, however, under the experienced supervision of the Port Trust Executive.

Mr. Crawford considers that the existing lines of railway in the City and in the suburbs are adequate for the wants of the City for many years to come. Replying to the question whether he has any suggestions to make for the considerations of the railway companies for facilitating local traffic, Mr. Crawford says :—

No suggestions are needed to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whose enterprise and consideration for the public in this matter are notorious, and need no stimulus. The public, however, rightly or wrongly, think otherwise as regards the G. I. P. Railway. Perhaps we are apt to be dazzled by the neat, not to say handsome and commodious local stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between the City and Mahim, in contrast to the hideous, rotting rabbit hutches which the G. I. P. R. have for years past thought good enough for the public, using their Chinchpoogli, Parell, Dadar, Matoonga, Sion, and Cooria Local Stations. Dadar Junction is a remarkable case in point.

Mr. Crawford would give the Municipality at the least all the powers asked for by Mr. Ollivant in his Draft Bill to control the operations of private builders in the interests of Municipal improvement and public safety, health, convenience, and comfort. He adds :—

The committee will be well advised if they accept Mr. Ollivant's proposals without discussion. They are the result of many years' painful experience, the outcome of legal proceedings innumerable, they are based on many a verdict of a coroner's jury, and in accord with the Municipal laws of all large cities in England and Europe. I earnestly hope there may be no difference of opinion on this point either in this committee or in the Legislative Council.

Replying to a question as to what alterations in the Municipal Acts he considers necessary in respect of building operations, Mr. Crawford says :—

There are, I am happy to see, here and there, some excellent tenant houses for Europeans and chawls being built, but the vast majority of chawls now being run up in hot haste over the Island are erected by speculators who, having built what is called in London a "Jerry" building to last 20 to 30 years at the most, farm it to a contractor for a term of years at a high rent, and then sell out, leaving the labouring classes and mill hands upon whose welfare so much of the future of Bombay depends, to be ill-housed and rack-rented and the buildings themselves to come down with a run some day.

Mr. Crawford would of course prohibit any particular trade or manufacture being carried on within the City, and would restrict offensive trades to particular localities, and he quotes instances of what has been done in this direction in the past.

Mr. Crawford would extend the Municipal limits of Bombay so as to include Hog Island and Elephanta, and would place them in charge of the Port Trust, subject to the Municipality.

Hog Island belongs to Government, having been purchased in 1864-65 with a view to Dock construction. It has since been (in my opinion most imprudently) leased to a private person. With very deep water and safe channels between Butcher's Island and West Elephanta and Hog Island and East Elephanta, with the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, complete shelter from the monsoon, and from hostile attack by sea, it is simply inevitable that Hog Island and Elephanta will be built over and become as it were the Birkenhead of Bombay.

"Have you any other suggestions to make?" the committee ask. "Yes," Mr. Crawford replies, and he points out that in none of the questions is there any reference to the future disposal of the town sweepings. The scheme which he favours for dealing with this burning question is that of Sir Bartle Frere's, namely, to send the refuse out by rail to the Cooria swamps "where thousands of acres lie ready for its reception."

Mr. Crawford supplements his answer to the questions of the Committee, with the following eloquent passage :—

We of the present generation have seen Bombay become the commercial and military port of India, the focus of all railway, telegraphic and marine communications with Europe. We have seen its population increase 75 per cent., its Municipal income more than doubled. We have seen Docks proposed, derided, executed, rejected by the trade, only in a year or two to be eagerly resorted to, and at last again extended! We have seen some of the most extensive and successful reclamations in the world carried out. The whole eastern foreshore extended by thousands of acres and regulated under a Trust whose energetic control and forethought leaves nothing to be desired. We have seen broad thoroughfares laid out everywhere at first condemned for their extravagance and within a few years found too narrow. We have seen a long struggle for an improved and abundant water-supply. Vehar conceived, carried out and found inadequate, supplemented for economy's sake by Tulsi, and that again found insufficient—till at last Tansa, the most expensive of all the possible projects, which enthusiasts like myself were ridiculed for advocating, appears on completion, itself the most magnificent work of its kind in all the world. We have seen mills and factories increase tenfold, till it is clear that this city is destined to occupy the highest rank in the manufacturing cities of the world. We see the town spreading on all sides—hundreds, almost thousands, of new dwellings annually springing up everywhere, the property for the most part of the well-to-do middle classes who have accumulated wealth during the city's progress. We see the city thronged and daily becoming more crowded by a population, most law abiding, though more varied in race than that of any city in the world. And, looking but a few years ahead, we see railway extensions in the heart of India which, with the unlimited water-supply soon to be provided, must, if the city be spared hostile attack by sea, lead to its material advancement at a speed to which what we have seen will be as nothing.

Over the area on which the city must extend, the city is as yet but little transmitted as other growing European cities have been. Within it, and under the control of Government, the capabilities of

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Sunday, June 11.—The barometer has fallen to a moderate extent over the whole of Northern India, and has risen rather rapidly in Southern India. The winds have shifted at the Bay stations in such a manner as to indicate that a barometric depression and cyclonic whirl is forming, which if it develops will be the chief feature of the weather of the next few days. Westerly winds have set in again over Upper India as far east as Benares, hence the temperature is increasing rapidly in Upper India. The Bombay current continues to give heavy rain to the Malabar Coast, and has given some showers to the Central Provinces and Central India. Important rainfalls to-day are Goa six inches, Kanwar and Dhulia five, Mangalore four, Rangoon, Moulmein, Sibsagar, Mercara, Ratnagiri, each two inches.

June 12.—The barometer continues rising on the West Coast, and is to-day a nearly tenth of an inch above normal in Bombay Coast Districts. The fall exceeds five-hundredths at head of the Bay, and in Behar and North-West Provinces the barometric depression in the north of Bay has been developed slightly, but occupies the same position. Winds are increasing on the West Pegu Coast, and rain is beginning to fall at the head of the Bay. Heavy rain continues on the West Coast, and showers in South India, Central Provinces, and Central India. Goa reports six inches; Mangaloro, five inches; Mercara and Kanwar, three inches; Ratnagiri and Bombay, two inches; Raipur, Khandwa, Belgaum, and Secunderabad, one inch. General rain is falling in Burma and Arracan. Rangoon received yesterday three-and-half inches; and Moulmein, three inches; so far as can be judged the depression will move to the Orissa Coast, but has not yet begun to advance.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	7 53	7 94	7 87	7 40
June 10, Friday.....	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 57
" 11, Saturday ...	2 27	2 40	2 36	2 72
" 12, Sunday.....	1 40	1 40	1 30	.....
Total...	11 20	11 74	11 48	10 69

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	5	65
June, 12, up to 12 noon	3	85
Total	9	50

THE CHHATRE MEMORIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual meeting of the Chhatre Memorial Committee was held in the Joshi Hall, Dave Ali, Poona, on Wednesday, the 8th instant. The hall was pretty nearly crowded with gentlemen—subscribers as well as non-subscribers. The proceedings commenced by Mr. B. B. Shriram Bhikaji Jatar being voted to the chair. At the request of the chairman, Mr. G. N. Kelkar, one of the joint secretaries, read the following progress report of the Chhatre Memorial Committee:—

At the time of the last annual meeting it was found that the only parts of the presidency that had remained unvisited by the committee's agent were Kattiawar and the Southern Mahratta Country. So, a resolution was passed that the agent should be sent there for collecting subscriptions. Accordingly Mr. V. B. Bahle was sent to the Southern Mahratta Country first. He left here on the 18th August 1886, and visited some important places, such as, Bijapur, Dhaswar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Miraj, Sangli, Kurundwad, Ichalkaranji and Jamkhandi, where in all he collected Rs. 639-4-0. The reason of so small a sum being collected is that contributions had already been received, independently of his exertions, from most of these places. Mr. Bahle returned on the 18th January 1887. He was then deputed to Kathiawar on the 24th January 1887. Here he visited Wudhwan, Dhrangdhra, Palithana, and Bhownagar. But during his short stay there he found that there was little chance of obtaining success in that part of the country owing to the want of sufficient sympathy for the cause on the part of the public there. Consequently, he was asked to return. He came back on 17th April 1887, bringing with him only Rs. 151. Thus, the results of both these tours of the agent, unlike those of previous years, fell much below expectations. It may here be mentioned that the Chief of Jamkhandi contributed Rs. 300 to the fund, and the Pant Amatya of Bowda, Rs. 50; while the Thakotes of Bhownagar and Palithana contributed Rs. 100 and Rs. 51, respectively. On the 27th of June 1886, a deputation of the Chhatre Memorial Committee, headed by R. B. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, waited upon H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan, who was then here, and his Highness was pleased to contribute Rs. 50 towards the fund. The total receipts up to date stand at Rs. 10,914-0-6 as against Rs. 9,290-1-0 at the time of the last annual meeting. Thus, it will be seen that the fund increased by Rs. 1,623-15-6 during the year under report. The total expenditure up to date has gone up to Rs. 954-13-6 as against Rs. 694-13-9 shown last year. On the 28th December 1886, a special meeting of the Chhatre Memorial Committee was called for the purpose of obtaining their sanction to the payment of Rs. 5,000 out of the fund to the Deccan College Club for raising a separate Chhatre memorial in the shape of a laboratory attached to the Deccan College. The committee sanctioned the payment most cheerfully, and, with the subscription raised by the club, the amount contributed came up to Rs. 8,000 already promised by the committee to the Club; and Government also, at the request of the club, made through the principal of the college, promised to contribute an equal sum for the laboratory, as will be seen from G. R. No. 1021 in the Educational Department, dated 26th July 1886. A sum of Rs 2,500 was accordingly paid on the 12th of February last to Mr. C. N. Apte, secretary, D. C. Club, to be handed over to Dr. Bhandarkar, the president, for disposal. Thus, then, the nett balance now in possession of the committee is, Rs. 7,420-6, plus Rs. 234 on account of interest—that is, Rs. 7,783-3-6. Of this Rs. 7,007 have been deposited in the Bombay Bank, and the rest kept as balance in hand. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 2,000 nearly have yet remained unrealised. It is, however, expected that they will be realised as soon as the form of memorial is definitely determined upon; and when all this money will have been recovered, the actual sum available for such a memorial will it is expected come to about Rs. 10,000. As regards the particular form which the memorial should take, it is necessary to state here that, in May 1885, it was resolved at the annual meeting of the committee that the funds should be devoted to such purposes as would promote astronomical studies; and this resolution has been approved by most of the subscribers in the mofussil. With a view of again ascertaining the wishes of the subscribers as to the most acceptable form of the memorial, the subscribers were requested through the columns of the *Kesari* to intimate to the secretaries their opinions as to how the fund should be disposed of. But the secretaries regret to say that not even ten out of the numerous subscribers deemed it necessary to respond to the call. This silence on the part of the subscribers cannot, we think, be attributed to their indifference. It may be due to the fact that the subscribers are under the impression that the form sketched out in 1885 is the most eligible under the circumstances. It may also be admitted that nobody has yet begun to feel the responsibility that rests on the head of every member of the society in respect to the disposal of public money. The committee has thus been left almost unassisted in the matter of finally deciding the form of the memorial. However, the committee is bound to decide—and decide in the best manner possible. Before concluding we have to express the thanks of the committee to Mr. K. B. Narayan Ganesh Deshpande and Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Sathe, of Bijapur; R. S. Raoji Balaji Karandikar and Shambhurao Datar Esq., of Darwar; Shripad Anant Chhatre, Esq., of Belgaum; R. S. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale, of Kolhapur; R. S. Krishnaji Sadashiva Riswadkar, of Jamkhandi, and Prof. Jamsetji Nowroji, of Bhownagar, for the timely assistance rendered by them to the committee's agents while he was touring during the year under report.

The best thanks of the committee are also due to the Arya Bhushan Press for the great services rendered by it to the cause of the memorial fund by making room, from time to time, as circumstances permitted, for acknowledgments of subscriptions, occasional notices, &c., in the most widely circulated journal belonging to it—the *Kesari*.

The report being unanimously adopted, Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte proposed that, as a fitting memorial of the late Professor Moro Laxuman Chhatre, who loved the subject of astronomy most, an astronomical observatory in connection with the Pathavardhan astronomical class which he used to teach, be established, and that for a few years, as a temporary measure, it should be conducted on the interest arising from the fund. After some warm discussion the proposition was unanimously carried.

The next proposition was moved by Professor Ginsiwale that a letter should be addressed to Shrimanta Bapu Saheb Kurudwadkar by the Chhatre Memorial Committee requesting that he should be kind enough to lend to the proposed Chhatre observatory the use of his astronomical instruments which had so long been at the service of the Pathavardhan astronomical class. Shrimanta Baba Saheb Sangilkar seconded the proposition, and it was passed unanimously. A managing board, consisting of Shrimanta Panta Pratinidhi, Shrimanta Bapu Saheb Kurudwadkar, Shrimanta Baba Saheb Sangilkar, R. B. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Shrimanta Rangarao Appa Saheb Pustekhare, R. B. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar, Janardan Balaji Modak, Esq., Dr. Narayen Vinayak Chattre, R. B. Gopalrao Hari Deshamukha, Ganesh Krishna Apte, Esq., Professor Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Revaji Shastri Devkule Esq., and Narayen Krishna Dharap Esq., with power to add to their number, was then appointed for the proper management of the proposed observatory. Lastly, it was resolved that the work of collecting funds should not be stopped so soon, but should still continue. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government have issued the following Resolution on the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, for the year 1885-86; and the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for the same period:—

During the year under review new Municipalities were established at Sanand and Vambori. On the other hand, the Municipality of Mehar was abolished, and those of Saundatti and Yellamma Hill were amalgamated; so that the total number of Municipalities remained the same as in the previous year.

Under Bombay Act II. of 1884 the elective franchise was conferred on four Municipalities in Sind and on all in the Presidency proper, except Dakor, Godhra, Dohad, Trimbak and Kaladgi. Much interest was taken in the elections, and it is satisfactory to find that the successful candidates were on the whole representative and respectable men.

An important step in local self-government was the transfer to Municipalities of the primary schools in their limits. This undoubtedly considerably taxed the financial resources of several Municipalities notwithstanding the fact that they received the school-fees and also grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds, and consequently measures had to be taken by them by changes in taxation to meet the exigencies of the situation.

Several changes were also effected in many towns to enable them to bring the octroi duties into conformity with standing orders by removing certain articles from the schedules, altering the mode of taxing others, and improving the refund system. The abolition of cotton duties by the Karachi Municipality, which involved a sacrifice of revenue amounting to Rs. 32,000, had a most beneficial effect on the through trade. The Municipalities of Viramgam and Mehmadabad are to be congratulated on having entirely abolished octroi in favour of direct taxation. Several other Municipalities partially substituted direct for indirect taxation during the year; but, notwithstanding the changes made, it is clear from the comparisons drawn by the Commissioners between the deduced rate of consumption of taxed articles per head of population and the standard laid down by the Government of India that in many cases the octroi duties still fall upon others besides the residents of Municipal towns, and consequently require revision. The refund rules, though reported to have worked better than in former years, do not appear to have been really effective in all cases, although in Karachi, Sukkur and Hubli they were especially effective. The Commissioner N. D.'s comment in paragraph 28 of his report on the large proportion of duties refunded by the Reader and Thana Municipalities appears to be based on incorrect figures, as he seems to have compared refunds with net collections (after deducting refunds) instead of with gross collections.

The income, expenditure and opening and closing balances of Municipalities are shown in the following table:—

Divisions.	Opening Balance on. 1884-85.	Income during disposal. 1884-85.	Total Funds for disposal. 1884-85.	Total Expenditure. 1885-86.	Closing Balance. 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	1,80,779	2,62,976	4,43,755	4,43,884	—79,337
North ern Division.	4,71,126	5,40,353	10,11,479	7,47,778	3,63,701
Central do.	8,18,139	9,03,726	17,21,865	14,67,738	2,54,127
Southern do.	5,05,033	4,74,627	9,79,660	8,33,133	1,46,527
Sind	13,75,6	14,96,438	29,85,735	27,47,758	2,37,977
Total					12,23,195

The discrepancy between the closing balance of 1884-85 and the opening balance of 1885-86 is, in the Northern Division, mainly due to the separation of dispensary and Municipal accounts in the Dhandhuka and Modasa Municipalities and in Sind to the abolition of the Mehar Municipality. The accounts were duly audited in all Municipalities except Panch Sadva, Malegaon, Wai, Maini, Sirur, Satara, Junnar and Viramgam. The Collector of Khandesh should call upon the first-named to explain why its accounts have not been audited for two years. He should also report why the balance in hand of the Dhulia Municipality has not been invested in the regular way. The Governor in Council regrets to find that in several Municipalities the revenue was not collected with due promptitude, and considers that the remarks made by the Commissioner, C. D., in the 40th paragraph of his report regarding outstanding balances are justified. Besides Sholapur, Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar in the Central Division heavy balances remain outstanding in Thana and Karachi, and the Municipalities concerned should bestir themselves to remove this reproach from their management.

In Bombay the town duties, owing to the facts that in 1884-85 the imports of sugar were exceptionally large and that a reduction was made in the value of which the duty is calculated, decreased from Rs. 7,73,430 to Rs. 6,79,292: but the most important item of revenue, viz., the consolidated rate, amounted to Rs. 14,61,304 as compared with Rs. 11,80,307 in 1884-85. The result of the three years' working of the Assessment Department is very satisfactory. In the Central Division the revenue from octroi decreased, but in the other Divisions it increased, especially in Sind, where this is mainly attributed to increase in the trade in taxed articles at Sukkur. The Commissioner, S.D., points out that increases are most conspicuous in those Municipalities in which the octroi schedules and the refund rules have not yet been revised, and no time should be lost in their revision.

Sind is the only Division in which expenditure was less than in the previous year and the decrease was mostly under the head *Public Health* (*buildings and other works*.) In the Southern Division also expenditure under this head was very much less than in the previous year, a fact in explanation of which the Commissioner remarks that much time was taken up with arrangements connected with the elections, and the Municipal Committees did not get into working order till the year was well advanced. No new water-works of importance were undertaken, but there was an increased expenditure under this head of Rs. 4,200, Rs. 4,826, and Rs. 9,623 in the Northern, Southern and Sind Divisions respectively. Government observe that the want of latrines in Broach and Ankleswar, as frequently mentioned in previous reports, has been met. The cause of the largely increased expenditure on education has already been referred to. The particular attention of the Commissioners should be drawn to the facts that establishment charges were excessive in Sanand, Rahimatpur, Malcolmpeth, Karmala, Ranebennur, and Nasarpur, and that if several towns the cost of octroi collection also was much beyond the limit which is regarded as reasonable.

In Bombay City much attention was paid to public works with results which the Governor in Council considers creditable alike to the Corporation and to the Municipal Commissioner. The Tansa water-supply project calculated to provide 17,00,000 gallons of water per day at a cost of Rs. 1,23,00,000 was sanctioned and taken in hand. Improvements of importance connected with the present water-supply from Vehar and Tulsi were also effected. The storm water drainage works sanctioned by the Corporation in 1882 were nearly completed; and much progress was made in constructing quick sewers intended to remove polluted matter as distinct from rain water. Many street improvements and road extensions were also carried out.

The registration of vital statistics is still almost everywhere very defective. The conjecture of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay that the continued low birth-rate in that city may possibly be accounted for by a correspondingly high birth-rate in the Ratnagiri District from whence so many immigrants come, is scarcely borne out by the figures for that district. From the remarks of the Commissioners of Divisions and from the figures showing the results of prosecutions the Governor in Council learns with regret that due measures to enforce the bye-laws for the registration of vital statistics are rarely taken.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

The *Pioneer* discusses at length the question of the Bombay Presidency Magistracy. It does not, however, touch the real point at issue, which was the principle of the appointment:—

There is no doubt whatever that the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey has been resented by local opinion before even a semblance of fair trial has been given to him, and we believe that no fair-minded critic can possibly charge him with any want of capacity or potential inefficiency for the post to which he has been appointed. Mr. Crawley-Boevey is generally regarded as above the average of Civilians. High in the ranks of the sixth form of one of the leading public schools in England, and distinguished at Oxford, Mr. Boevey has spent nineteen years in the public service of India, during which he has filled posts in the Revenue and Political Departments, and has exercised the powers of a District Magistrate. In justifying his nomination the Governor of Bombay has found no difficulty in demonstrating the obvious qualifications which an officer of such training and experience must be presumed to possess for the task of disposing of the magisterial work of Bombay. The work of the Presidency Courts of Bombay is not materially different from that of District Courts except in regard to complaints arising out of the relations between master mariners and their crews. Such cases, however, present no difficulties, and have been disposed of by Magistrates in Bombay who had no previous experience on the Bench. Up-country Magistrates are called upon to inquire into the causes of collisions, to deal with offences under the Boiler Inspection Act, to administer the Police and Municipal Acts, and to exercise a varied jurisdiction in criminal matters. The Bombay Civil Service must be very unequal to its duties, if it is unable to supply an officer amply qualified for duties which have not severely taxed members of the local Bar, Secretariat officers, and Deputy Collectors, who have in time past been promoted to the Presidency Bench. There is a note of insincerity in the memorial from the citizens of Bombay, when they ring the changes on the alleged special qualifications held to be so necessary for the successors to Mr. Cooper, and this defect in their complaint becomes the more prominent when it is remembered that Mr. Crawley-Boevey was hardly appointed to his post before his appointment was condemned. There must obviously be something beneath the surface of the agitation which illustrates the truth of the common place which we began by quoting. The conflict cannot really rage around the qualifications of the individual, but must be due to deeper causes of principle which have taken the present trivial occasion as their battlefield. These causes may be twofold.

In the first place, the city of Bombay, with its motto of "Urbs prima in India," has always shown an impatience of official control which no other Presidency town in India has exhibited. Anyone who knows Bombay can appreciate the extraordinary success of Sir William Hart's administration as Municipal Commissioner. The improvements he introduced in the teeth of opposition have convinced his opponents, and there is no one who grudges him the distinguished reputation he has deservedly won. But when he left Sind for Bombay he was assailed on every side, and the appointment was condemned in the local Press as fiercely as that of Mr. Crawley-Boevey is now attacked. The secret of the opposition was that the people of Bombay citizens to see the appointment filled by one themselves. There is no other Province in India where the Government officials are so severely criticised in their generic capacity as in Bombay. The phrase used in the memorial referring to "the rights and liberties of the inhabitants, of Bombay," strikes the keynote of the present and previous agitations. It is perhaps to be regretted that the narrow view of the public service should be taken by the people of Bombay, as if that service were altogether outside the body politic of Western India and not a part of it. But the spirit of independence which underlies the idea is not altogether deserving of censure; and, were it otherwise, it is a fact with which the rulers of the Province have to deal, and we conceive that it is not likely to be crushed by sarcasm.

The second cause which has probably inspired the present memorial is more temporary and accidental. Since the appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the loaves and fishes of public patronage in Bombay have been largely taken from the Civil Service on the one hand and the non-official European classes on the other. In other parts of India as in Bombay before 1867, half the appointments to the Political list, and several appointments in other Departments, have always fallen to Civilians. But Sir Seymour and his successors excluded the Civil Service from such appointments, and rigidly confined them to what are called the scheduled appointments. Meanwhile, promotion in the Civil Service was as a consequence blocked, so that officers of seventeen years' service have been paid compensation allowances as compensation for deferred promotion. The Secretary of State has naturally taken exception to this waste of power and unnecessary charge on the revenues of India; and accordingly Lord Ripon has very properly given effect to some extent to the orders of the Home Government. Members of the Uncovenanted Services as well as others thus find the shoe pinching, and hopes which ought never to have been excited are necessarily disappointed by even a gradual reversion to the system which existed before Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's rule. Such disappointments are natural enough, and seek expression by even adding fuel to the present controversy. If the Governor's patronage is in dispute, the disappointed classes naturally join a fray in which the parties at issue are the local Bar and the Civil Service.

To these general causes, namely, a local spirit of independence which desires the absence of the official service from the public posts in the Presidency town, and a natural reaction against the restoration to the Covenanted Civil Service of appointments which are held by it in other parts of India, and which used to be so held in Bombay, we are inclined to attribute the present outburst of feeling in Bombay. There may be other accessories to the conflict in the shape of local and deserved interest in the disappointed candidate, Mr. Webb, to whose feelings even the Government of Bombay do not appear to be insensible, and perhaps of some social irritation which is never absent in the seat of Government. But looking only at what appear to us the main causes, we are inclined to think the Government must be held in fault in reference to the spirit in which they have met them. They have added fuel to the flames by exposing too mercilessly the logical defects of the memorial, and ignoring, as we think the not unreasonable sentiments which underlie the particular case. Some allowance should have been made for the strong local feeling in favour of a non-official nominee, even though the memorialists have laid themselves open to the shafts of criticism. We must take this opportunity of correcting an error in the terms of the reply as telegraphed by our correspondent on the 31st May. Our correspondent telegraphed that "the Governor regards the memorial as the outcome of local or class prejudice against the Civil Service," while the Resolution itself ran as follows:—"Looking to the names subscribed to this memorial, the Governor in Council finds it impossible to suppose that the idea which pervades it is due to local or class prejudice." But such confessions are two-edged, and we think that it would have been better not to transcribe a secretarial note or the discussions of Council into a published Resolution. The position—that the appointment of Senior Presidency Magistrate required the best officer whom Government could appoint and that Government believed that Mr. Crawley-Boevey fulfilled the condition, and that certainly no experience to the contrary had yet been gained—was a sufficiently strong one for Government to take; and we think that the memorial hardly provoked the development of a counter attack along the whole line whilst this impregnable position was occupied. In dealing with widespread sentiments, even if they may be prejudices, silence is often more conclusive than words barbed with points of logic.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·684
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	90
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10 ...	9·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	75·0
General Directions of Wind* ..SSE, S, SSE, SE, S, SSW, WSW, SSE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	5·41
Fall of Rain	0·27
Total fall during month	7·26
" year	7·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	1·41

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

In introducing the Allahabad University Bill into the Legislative Council at Simla, on June 8th the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton said that nearly twenty years ago a large sum of money had been contributed by native noblemen in the North-West Provinces for the establishment of a Central College at Allahabad. The project was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State expressed a hope that the College might hereafter expand into a University. The College was established in due course, and associated with the name of Sir William Muir who, during his long service had been a firm supporter of the cause of education. For many years, however, the College wanted a permanent local habitation; but a suitable building was completed last year and formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, who was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. On that occasion His Excellency was good enough to promise on behalf of the Government of India, a most favourable consideration to the proposal for the establishment of a University at Allahabad which had been recommended by the Education Commission. Their proposals were embodied in the present Bill, and had been approved by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Under the circumstances it would, Mr. Quinton thought, be sufficient to state briefly the reason which had led these high authorities to consider the measure proposed reasonable and necessary.

The North-West Provinces and Oudh contained a population of 44 millions, to many of whom a high English education was imparted at five colleges situated at Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Agra and Aligarh. The two first were Government institutions, and the three last were founded and supported by the liberality of the Talukdars of Oudh, the zeal and self-sacrifice of his friend the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan, and the public spirit of the inhabitants of Agra, and the surrounding districts. Those colleges turned out every year an increasing number of students who could only obtain the degrees which crowned their college course by passing examinations at Calcutta. The number of students who matriculated had risen from 60 in 1869 to 208 in 1885, and was double the average at the Bombay University during the first ten years of his existence; the number of under-graduates had doubled during the last five years, and exceeded the number at many of the smaller Universities of Europe; and the number of M. A.'s and B. A.'s had increased by about a third during the same period, and was greater than the number of those degrees conferred by the Calcutta University for many years after its establishment. The value of the teaching given by the colleges was proved by the high places uniformly gained by students in the University Class Lists, in spite of the disadvantages to which he would now refer.

It was no part his duty, and certainly not his intention, to detract from the credit due to the Calcutta University for the great impetus it had given to the spread of English education. That University was founded thirty years ago, when English education throughout Bengal was in a most backward condition, and it sufficed for many years to supply the needs of the whole of the Bengal Presidency; but its children were now attaining manhood, and the parental home was becoming too narrow for them. The Punjab had started on an independent career, and the Provinces to which the Bill now introduced referred were equally qualified and entitled to set up a separate establishment. It was undoubtedly inevitable that the future of their youth should be guided in their studies and subjected to examination by a University in the management of which they had practically no voice, and located in what to them was a distant and foreign capital. The great advance of education in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the munificence with which their colleges had been supported, fully justified the establishment of an institution which should direct the course of education with regard, as far as possible, to local peculiarities and requirements; for it must be remembered that the influence of an Indian University was not confined to its own "alumni," but affected in a great degree the teaching in every school within the sphere of its operations. Schoolmasters naturally taught boys what would tell best at University examinations, and omitted those subjects which were useless for obtaining University distinctions. It was contrary to all experience to expect that a single University could suffice for the 60 millions of Bengal and 44 millions of the United Provinces, or that a system of studies found adequate and satisfactory in one case must necessarily be found equally applicable in the other. Even granting this, and admitting that absolute uniformity in the thousands of schools over this great area was desirable still, the task of examining and testing the merits of candidates was becoming every year more difficult for examiners and less satisfactory to the public and the candidates themselves. It was impossible to device any system which would insure uniformity in examinations where so many as 3,000 candidates had to be dealt with, as at the Calcutta Matriculation Examinations. The establishment of a local University would satisfy the general desire of the educated community; it would ensure that the course of study in the schools throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh would be conducted with a greater regard than at present to local requirements; it would afford a stronger guarantee of the careful examination of the students during their University career, especially as oral examinations was quite impracticable under the present system; it would meet the increasing demand of high education among the upper classes of native society and it would stimulate such education not merely in the North-West Provinces, but in the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces and in Rajputana, and would evoke in a still greater degree that liberality in the cause of education in which the aristocracy of Hindustan had not hitherto been found wanting.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The following is a complete list of the officers who have been appointed to the new regiments:—

The 34th Pioneers: Col A. C. W. Crookshank to be Commandant; Maj E. H. Wilson, officiating Second-in-Command, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Second-in-Command; Capt C. Hogge, 32nd Pioneers, to be Wing Commander; Capt B. Duff, 9th Bengal Infantry, and Lieut A. F. Hogge, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers; Lieut G. L. Holland, 32nd Pioneers to be Adjutant; Lieut H. B. Murray, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be Quartermaster; Lieut G. E. L. Gilbert, 8th Bengal Infantry; and Surg-Maj. C. W. S. Deaking to be Medical Officer.

The 35th Sikhs: Lieut Col D. W. Inglis, Second-in-Command 15th Sikhs, to be Commandant; Capt C. A. R. Sage, Wing Officer, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be Second-in-Comand; Capt. J. Haughton, Wing Commander, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing-Commander; Capt L. J. E. Bradshaw, 24th Punjab Infantry, and Lieut J. H. Christie, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officers; Lieut F. B. Vaughan, 6th Bengal; Infantry Lieut C. R. A. Bond, 30th Punjab Infantry; Lieut F. Tweddell, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant; and Surgeon J. H. T. Walsh to be Medical Officer.

The 36th Sikhs: Lieut-Col, J. Cook, Second-in-Command, 14th Sikhs to be Commandant; Major T.G. Thomson, officiating Second-in Command, 25th Punjab Infantry to be Second-in-Command; Capt W.R.L. Holsmes, 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander: Capt J. F. Wortledge, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Lieut W. D. Gordon, 3rd Sikhs, to be Wing Officers; Lieut. L. Custance 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, to be Quartermaster, but to be second while employed in the Burma Police; Lieut. C. E. Johnson, 27th Punjab Infantry; Lieut C. T.A. Searle, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant; Lieut. C. H. Erskine, 11th Bengal Infantry; and Surg. G. H. Fink to be Medical Officer.

The 37th Dogras: Lieut. Col. V. Rivaz, Second-in-Command, 4th Sikhs, to be Commandant; Major Sir C. B. Leslie, Bart, 21st Punjab Infantry, to be Second-in-Command; Captain A. M. L. Mills, 10th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing-Commander; Lieut. J. A. Brown, 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer; Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant; Lieut. J. A. H. Woodward, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Quartermaster, but to be second while employed in the Burma Police; Lieut. F. J. H. Wynch, 10th Bengal Infantry; Lieut. C. H. A. Coles, 12th Bengal Infantry; and Surg, A. T. Brown to be Medical Officer.

The 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas: Lieut Colonel E P Mainwaring. Second-in Command, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, to be Commandant; Maj L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, to be Second-in-Command; Capt A. G. F. Browne, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, to be Wing Commander; Capt F. M. Rundall, 9th Bengal Infantry, and Lieut J. T. Evatt, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers; Lieut D. E. Mccaite, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, to be Adjutant; Lieut A. H. Battaye, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, to be Quartermaster; Lieut M. B. Roberts, 9th Bengal Infantry; and Surg Maj F. A. Smyth to be Medical Officer.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only, Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

BY RAIL FROM LAHORE TO KARACHI.

A Punjab Civilian, writing to the Lahore paper, describes his experience by the new route from Lahore to Karachi as follows:—

Reserved carriages for us all, only two in a compartment, so that no top-berths were used, and a kitchen and dinning car attached. The carriages were of the latest improved fashion, and only wanted a hook or two to hang one's coat on, to make them perfect. We only stopped when the engine wanted water, or we wanted food; and, in the latter case, we were let into the dining-car at one station, and let out again at the next. At Rori the carriages were uncoupled and led to the top of a steep place, down which they ran into the river; a donkey engine hanging on behind to prevent them from going too fast. At the river edge they were recieved by a barge on which short rails had been laid; and so all the carriages stood side by side and were ferried across. On the other side we were dragged up by another donkey-engine and made up into a train again. We left Lahore at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and reached Kiamari, the port of Karachi, at 7-30 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Then we ran up within fifty yards of the steamer, side so that there was no trouble or delay in getting ourselves and our baggage on board, and by 8-30 o'clock we were underway. The food on the train was fairly good—about as good as that of Kellner's refreshment room at Delhi—and far better than that one gets on the Lahore-Delhi line. There were two defects—both easily curable. When asked for milk the man gave us that concentrated essence of typhoid fever, which only the native of India knows how to concoct, with the aid of a she-buffalo and a cow-dung fire. Again, that two waiters were too few for fifteen people was a reasonable incident of travel; but while one of them was a *khitmatghar* in linen so snowy that he was a constant wonder to me, the other was a Portuguese boy who was filthy beyond all powers of description or even of imagination, till stimulated by his presence. The journey was a hot one, but by no means intolerably so; and the dust and the wood-ashes from the engine, were as the sand of the sea for multitude; though per contra, we enjoyed a gratuitous display of really pretty fire works from the engine from the time it became dark. One passenger put his helmet upside down in the rack, and in the morning was so injudicious as to put it on without emptying it. We had to dig him out. But one expects dust and heat in travelling in that part of India, and altogether the journey was as comfortable as it could possibly be made. The only suggestions I have to offer are to hang that milk contractor to wash in that Portuguese boy, to water that line from Lahore to Karachi, and to put up hooks in the carriages.

MARRIAGE OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS.

The event of the day in Vienna is the celebration of the jubilee of Charlotte Wolter, the famous tragic actress, after an engagement of twenty-five years at the Royal Burg Theatre. She was born at Cologne in 1834 of poor parents, and had to overcome many difficulties and battle through hard times before obtaining the recognition her talent deserved. She now occupies the undisputed place of first among German tragic actresses, and only her objection to play in foreign countries prevents her name from being of world wide fame. In 1875 she married Count Charles O'Sullivan, but family considerations obliged her to keep the marriage a secret for many years. Not only Vienna, but all Austria may be said to be at her feet. The Emperor sent a message expressing his recognition of her great talent and merits, accompanied by a splendid diamond bracelet, and presents from several of the archdukes were also received by her, in addition to hundreds of gifts from colleagues, friends, and admirers. The Mayor of Vienna, deputations from literary and art societies, representatives from the Vienna and provincial theatres, and all the actors of the Burg Theatre crowded to her house to congratulate her. On May 15 she performed her favourite part Sappho, for which all the boxes, and seats were sold three weeks ago. The stage was literally covered with beautiful bouquets which were thrown to her, and at almost every sentence the enthusiasm broke out afresh. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, and all the members of the imperial family present at Vienna stopped to the end. After a speech, in which she expressed her thanks for the honours done to her, the cheers grew deafening. Many thousands waited outside to catch a glimpse of her as she drove to the banquet which concluded the festivities.

BOYCOTTING IN GERMANY.

In the life of Charles Lever, by Mr. Fitzpatrick, there is a passage which shows how boycotting was practised in Germany in the days of the Irish novelist:—"I was lolling one evening upon my sofa, enjoying a volume of Kotzebue over my coffee," Lever goes on to say, "when my door opened and a tall young man entered. His light-blue frock and long sabre bespoke him a Prussian no less than the white stripe upon his cloth cap; which, placed upon one side of his head with true Barschen familiarity, he made [no motion to remove. He immediately addressed me as follows:—' You are an Englishman studying here P ' Yes.' ' You deal for coffee, &c., with Faust, in the Wonderstrasse P ' Yes.' ' Well, then, do so no longer.' That was said without any menacing air, but with a most businesslike composure. He seemed to think he had said enough; but, judging from my look of surprise that I had not clearly comprehended the full force of the sorites which led to this conclusion, he added, by way of explanation, ' I have lived two years in his house; and on my asking this morning he refused to lend me fourteen louis d'or.' Immediately perceiving the drift of his visit, I recovered presence of mind enough to ask what the consequence would be if I neglected this injunction. ' You will then fight us; we are forty-eight in number, and Prussians. Adieu.' Having said this with the most provoking nonchalance, he withdrew, leaving me with an unfinished abjuration of groceries upon my lips. Ere the following day elapsed he again visited me to say that Vaasi was no longer under ban,' having complied with his demand. I could give many such instances; but ' ex uno disce omnes.'"

A CURIOUS FAITH.

An extraordinary action has been brought against Meta Meister, and other heirs of the late Anna Meister, the founder of a religious sect known at Philadelphia as the Ellmar Mira Mitta Congregation of the Lord. The suit was for the recovery of moneys intrusted to the deceased for the purposes of public worship. The subscribers to the fund had worshipped the deceased, during her life-time, as God. They prayed to her, saying:—"We come to thee, Holy Spirit; we come to thee, Holy Mira Mitta; forgive us our sins." Mira professed to have the power to

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Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Bare }	,, 25 0	
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Danish Butter, finest ,, per 1 lb. tin	1 4
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Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
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,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Yoss Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
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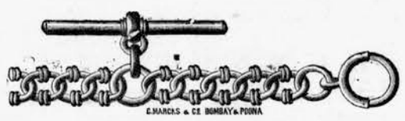

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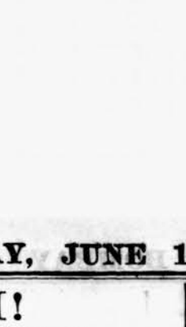

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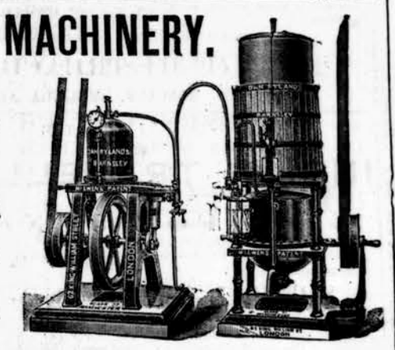

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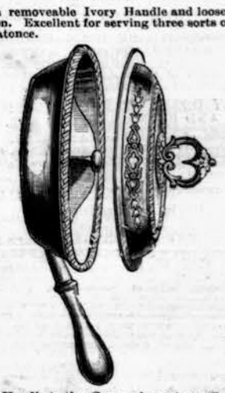
With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables atonce.



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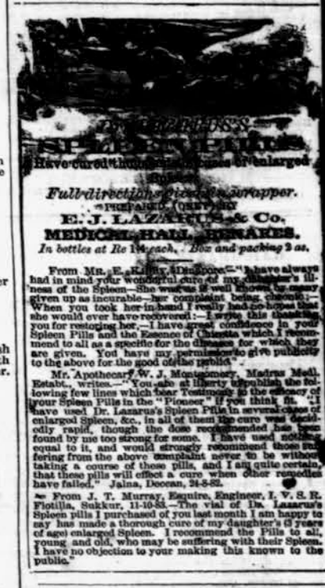

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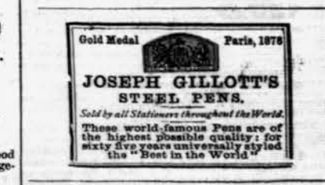
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